Bob Cooper's

JULY 15 1997

SatFACTS

MONTHLY

Reporting on "The World" of satellite television in the Pacific and Asia

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Service
On Intelsat 177E

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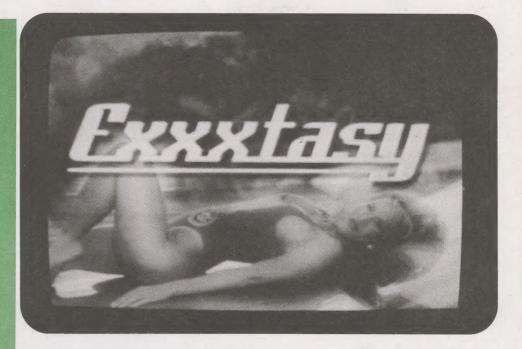
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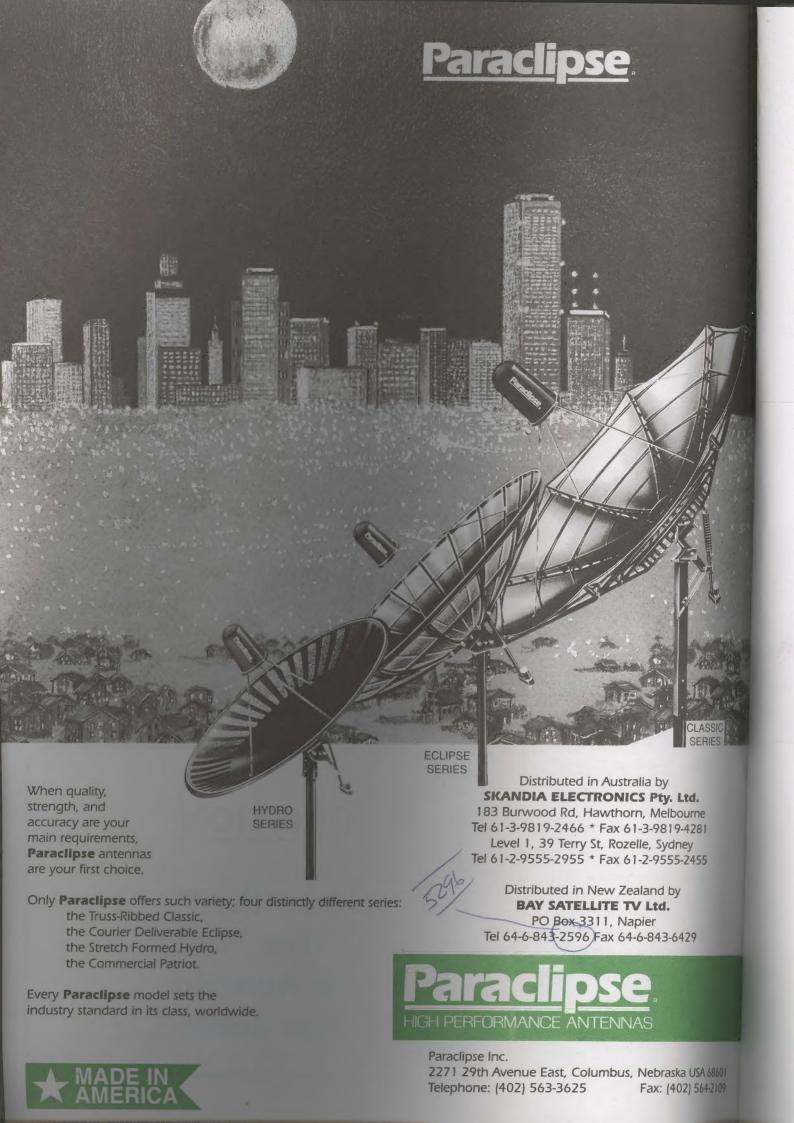
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QUESTION:

How "Hard"
is "Too Hard"
for Australia
and New Zealand???



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These messages are available to anyone willing to install the appropriate receiving equipment and, where applicable, pay a monthly or annual fee to receive the content of these messages in the privacy of their own home. Welcome to the 21st century - a world without borders, a world without boundaries.

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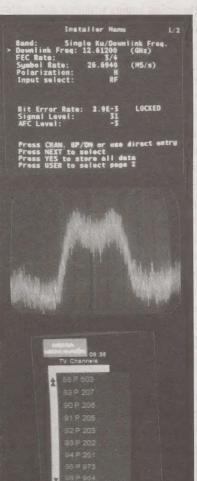
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COOP'S COMMENT

Selecting photos for this month's Triple XXX rated report of Exxxtasy was a challenging exercise. Initially, only the Australians seemed able to find the signal and we had asked several readers who had located 177E to get us some VHS video from the reception. We specifically asked that we not be sent anything erotic - actually we were after the in-between movie programme promos. Garry Cratt finally decided to shoot his own still pictures with the note, "You could get arrested for having the video tape if I sent a movie!"





Barry Ward with a 3.7m was first to

find 177E in NZ but only on an analyser. Robin Colquhoun hauled a sampling of receivers to Barry's home and together they explored the length, width (and depth) of 177E. At this point the Australians were reporting both "964" and "973" were 'hot' with programming.

Here at SF we finally got the parts together on June 20th and with the assistance of the crew from Pacific Antenna using a Patriot 3.1m we had all of the action (less 964 which had gone silent). As the photos (left) show, the SA 9223 and Nokia (2+) had no trouble loading the service. I like the symbolism in the analyser display - almost identical to the camera angles on Exxxtasy!

More seriously, it is not just the films that are triple-X, but the commercials between movies are even "harder" to swallow (pardon the pun). It concerned me enough (and I have not led a sheltered life) that I sat down and wrote James Tzeng at Space TV Systems a four page fax pointing out how Australian (and New Zealand) laws could be a serious problem with the content of Exxxtasy. His quick response told me Space was not only not the provider of the adult channels, but that it would probably go away "to a transponder of its own" shortly. Then, wearing my cable TV operator hat, I located Exxxtasy in Canada and queried them regarding cable TV rights to carry the service (there is, after all, a market for this stuff although perhaps the market is not ready for the implicit content of Exxxtasy).

By midday on June 27th 973 had joined 964; silent. I erased all of the channels from my Nokia and asked the receiver to load the transponder anew. When it did, 964 and 973 did not reappear - telling me Exxxtasy had been yanked off the Space TV feed.

We haven't heard the last of adult films via satellite - but for those who stay closely tuned to industry developments, there was a ten day period in mid June 1997 few will soon forget. For the full story on how all of this happened, and why, I direct you to our report beginning on page 6. The photos? In the end, we decided to self limit to 'R' scenes.

In Volume 3 ◆ Number 35

WHAT DO YOU GET WHEN YOU MARRY Mandarin Chinese to Triple XXX Exxxtasy? -p. 6 DIGITAL HARDWARE UPDATE 97-6 Includes New PAS-2 Ku Activity -p. 14

Departments

Programmer/Programming Update -p.2; Hardware/Equipment Update -p. 4; SPACE Notes: SPRSCS '98 -p. 20; CABLE Connection - Cash Flow -p. 22; SatFACTS Orbit Watch -p. 24; MPEG-2 Tuning Parameters -p. 26; Digi Notes Reference Information - p. 28

With The Observers -p. 29; At Sign-Off (The Exxxtasy Affair) -p. 32 -ON THE COVER-

In the privacy of your own home - should you be allowed total freedom of choice with no censorship of content? If no - with universal conditional access systems on the way and a totally international credit card system - how will 'authorities' police 'explicit content' that goes beyond the limits of national laws? The issue is here - now - as Exxxtasy cranks up on I177E with a triple-X film channel (p. 6).



Don't Hack Your 9223

"Reference May SatFACTS and cover feature suggesting cooling of the SA D9223. I use this receiver on a 14.5' Paraclipse here in Tahiti on the California PowerVu service. I suggest that rather that aking a saw and ripping a hole in the rear deck of the 9223, use double sided 3M mounting tape and a small fan (as shown in your report) to mount the fan inside of the case. No new holes need be drilled, the fan blows hot interior air towards the exterior of the unit. I also elected to power the fan with 24 volts found in the 9223 power supply. And my warranty is still good!

Grant T. Waldref, Jr.

Starcom Inc., Papeete, Tahiti

NO question · the object is to get air moving. The 9223 has modest top side vents for natural air flow (heated air rises) so this is probably a good way to reduce the receiver's heat build-up. Of interest: Photos of the new (yet to be released) Nokia 8200 S clearly reveal a fan has been added to the rear deck (see p. 30, here).

Something "Lost" in Translation?

"You reported Mongolian TV running very recent US made movies in English (SF#33, p. 2) with the audio significantly reduced in level and then translated over and slightly behind by Mongolian TV on As2. I have noticed the many Russian service channels available here on C as well as Ku are now doing the same thing; typically you hear only two voices (one male, one female) doing all of the 'parts' for the English speaking actors. What we need is a software filter that somehow manages to recognise the English but ignores the over dubbed non-English translations!"

Gregorio V. Hermosa, Jr. Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

That the Mongolians (or Russians, et al) actually contract for television rights to these very recent release movies and pay fees to the rights owners is very doubtful. If they did, the movies would not be released on FTA satellite networks months ahead of their release on western Pay TV networks. It might be more expedient to take a night course in

Mongolian (or Russian)!

Russian 96.5E Status

"We notice the Russian signal from Gorizont at 96.5E is deteriorating considerably. Two bands of horizontal lines appear and the signal quality comes and goes constantly even though the audio can be clear. We are tracking the satellite but do not seem able to overcome this problem. Is this channel having technical difficulties; what is being done to rectify this problem?"

Brent Dunnett, Satellite Division Colorpix, Vic, Australia

Oothing good is going to happen to any of the existing Gorizont birds; expect the pictures to get worse and worse and then one day go away over (continues / page 4)

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PROGRAMMER PROGRAMMING PROMOTION

UPDATE

JULY 15, 1997

Naked, thrusting bodies wriggling and twisting, moaning and exclaiming phrases we won't publish here are leaping from the screen in a digital bouquet beaming down from Intelsat 702 at 177E. Geoff Dargie at Nationwide Antennas (Bowen Hills, QLD) was apparently the first to "come across" the new (adult movie) service. Garry Cratt, in describing it one day later observed - "Well, you know how they milk cows? What I see on the screen is just like that except there aren't any cows." Look for the programmer (Exxxtasy) to do a deal with a single firm to represent them in Australia/New Zealand - provided there is a way around the Australian "Hard R" ratings limit; this is a triple "X" service. Details on page 6.

Hard core off - for now. As we go to press, adult channels (964 and 973) within Space TV Systems bouquet are <u>not</u> transmitting; a "temporary situation" according to Fred Pantalone of Exxxtasy. If you tune to 177E, load your Nokia/ Hyundai/ PowerVu to the transponder and it shows two non-operating programme channels (973, 964) sandwiched between 201 and 204, those are the ones. If there is no video/audio there, it is because they are not transmitting programming, not because of any clever CA routine. They worry that without CA, the Triple "X" movies could offend some casual tuners-in.

How much Mandarin is enough? Granted there are more than a billion Chinese at home and abroad. Now CCTV on PAS-2 has expanded their bouquet to 6 which adds to TCS's 1 which adds to CTN's 4 which adds to SPACE TV's 6 which adds to the 12 (digital) services on As2 which adds to the 6 STAR Mandarin services on As1, As2, C2 et al. Uncle at 35? More are planned shortly.

Big bucks. SKY Channel (horse) racing out of Australia is expanding across the middle east on the strength of its new AsiaSat 2 digital platform with terminals going in at Oman, Korea, even Bulgaria at the north-western tip of As2 coverage. An appropriate receiver says there is not one but 3 programme channels in the bouquet; SKY won't explain who the other two are except to note, "They are not us and we had to reduce our power by 3 dB to accommodate these guys." Have a horse racing customer in your patch? Fee is 10,000 in US dollars per year for a DTH licence equipment extra. Still interested? Bob Pankhurst in Australia at tel 61-2-9541-0888.

Antenna 2, Greek national terrestrial service, is latest European service to arrive in Pacific; check California PowerVu (3901Hz, see p. 27) for presently FTA NTSC feed typically 18 hours daily. Will it stay FTA? No word yet, but California PowerVu did undergo major change to fit it in so it is likely to remain on this bouquet.

DirecPC, the Hughes North American 400 kbps satellite to home downloading system that allows Internet surfing to increase by a factor of 14 times or more - is headed for Australia very soon via PAS-2. Several Australian firms are involved watch for announcements involving Telstra in particular in next 30 days. New Zealand? Technically, same PAS-2 Ku beam hits NZ as well, but Telstra's initial business plan is for Australia only.

SCOLA Worldwide, the free to air educators channel, is coming to the Pacific/Asia. Possible bird is Gorizont at 96.5E (not a fantastic choice). SCOLA collects news feeds from more than 40 countries daily, makes up composite 24 hour TV broadcast day, and redistributes to DTH, cable, SMATV. Contact is Lee Lubbers, S.J., fax (++)1-712-566-2502.

Imparja (and Australian ABC National) now on PAS-2 (Ku) could be fairly long term; mixed signals from participants say "short term test" and "long term." Initial tests FTA, went CA PowerVu July 5. "Test" is operative word; expect changes.

-MYUNDAI



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the next few years. The Russians are out of (satellite) money, and while they may have at one time had the largest fleet of satellites in orbit,

they are no longer able to replace the short-life-span inclined orbit by design Gorizonts as often as in the past. Most Gorizonts will be gone by 2002 (useless) and a few - about 1 in 4 - will be replaced with next generation C + Ku high power non-inclined orbit birds. The Gorizonts at 53, 90 and 103E will be replaced with newer birds

by 2001; as for the balance of the Gorizont locations, over time these spots will be given up to non-Russian birds. If you have customers using 96.5E, it will grow worse and then quit.

Straight Arrow

"Reference pages 4 and 20 of SF #34. AUSTAR (previously CETV) is a fully owned subsidiary of United International Holdings Asia Pacific, one of two exclusive regional franchisees of Galaxy. AUSTAR currently uses the existing satellite infrastructure of the Galaxy Network (Optus B3, T10 and 11 HP beam) to provide DTH services to regional Australia and within the AUSTAR franchise boundaries. AUSTAR does not use a national beam off any satellite. The service mentioned p. 4 June (12.550 GHz, etc.) was actually a test by the satellite operator (Optus) not by AUSTAR. The company is in final stages of constructing a large HFC network in the greater Darwin area and does not distribute via DTH in that region. However, people who live outside of the HFC area but still within the AUSTAR franchise region are being offered a digital satellite IRD (which remains the property of AUSTAR) provided the customer provides their own satellite dish; as reported p. 20 in June. This service is available ONLY to people who live inside of the franchise boundaries and within areas designated by AUSTAR as remote."

Adrian Potter, Sydney Engineering AUSTAR Entertainment Pty Ltd.

Curious that those who saw the testing on 12.550 report their receiver IDs said "AUSTAR." We must

assume Optus had to "call it something" and accidentally picked those 6 letters for their tests. Regardless of whom the tests are for, the service was certainly there as reported (p. 4, June). It will be interesting to see how many consumers tumble to the fact that by giving a physical address within the "franchise boundary" of Austar Darwin, they

can access this package of services on subscription.

Software Upgrades

"Re June SF report on Nokia 2.233 software. Can you tell us how to have our earlier version software updated rather than throwing away a perfectly good receiver? I am not a software person but if it is just a matter of software, could not the developers of the 2.233 software - for a fee - provide a way to reload the new software?"

D. Morris, Bangkok, Thailand
Nokia has promoted the 9500 S family as
"software upgradeable" from the outset. We are
aware that some non-Nokia sources in Germany
are offering such a service but the factory warns
us to avoid such services under threat of losing
warranty backup. Bottom line - if Nokia - the
factory - does not follow up, people will go to
other sources. Are you listening, Nokia???

HARDWARE EQUIPMENT PARTS

UPDATE

JULY 15, 1997

As we went to press with SF#34, the last "correction" we made was to change from July to August the expected release date for a new version of the Nokia which is claimed will have twin menus: One for PowerVu services, one for FTA PAL MPEG. Reason for change is now clearer: Nokia has been negotiating with Scientific Atlanta (since April) seeking to be "licensed" by SA to incorporate PowerVu processing in the Nokia receivers. Why would they need an "SA license?" They believe - and SA apparently agrees - the PowerVu "DVB Compliant" software is proprietary to SA. And any firm building receivers capable of accessing PowerVu without a contract with SA to do so is in violation of SA patents and perhaps software copyrights. If SA offers Nokia a licence to build PowerVu into future Nokia IRDs - and Nokia does so - that should end for all time the SA myth that their PowerVu is "DVB Compliant" like everyone else. If it was, nobody would require an SA licence to access the system!

Nokia NTSC Glitch. European expert says, "the hardware side connection between C19100 (C-Cube MPEG-2 decoder chip) and the SAA 7124 (Philips video encoder chip) is configured for only single sync standard use; not suitable for automatic 50/60Hz switching with the (current) revision 3 mainboard." Bottom line? Hardware, not software is NTSC limitation and software upgrade may never happen.

"My Hyundai requires a stronger signal than either the SK888 or Nokia Mediamaster" reports Steffen Holzt in New Caledonia. With 2.5m dish, EBB service is solid in Noumea as are various PAS-2 services. Substitute Hyundai HSS-100C, and no reception. Upgrade to 3.6m dish, and Hyundai now works. SF has just the reverse report from others; the Hyundai tunes-in signals the Nokia won't touch. Bottom line? It may be "how" you are using a receiver more than the engineering characteristics of a receiver.

STAR Asia on AsiaSat 2 3700 (transponder 2A) and 3900 (7A) where encrypted for conditional access is using the same CA/IRD/smart card as is being used for Indovision on Palapa C2. The basic receiver for all is the PACE DVS-211 (GP). An Indovision subscription gets you the right IRD/CA and card but not the correct authorisation stream approval for use on AsiaSat 2A or 7A. The primary users of the 2A and 7A encrypted services are Taiwan cable TV systems and where the 7A services are in NTSC, the IRD and smart card are equipped with "Star version software" to allow the receiver to process the non-PAL format signal. If you think you must have 2A or 7A services, move to Taiwan and start-up a cable TV company!

"Inherent software problem" is how one engineer describes field problems with Pace DVS-211 series receiver now in use by Indovision and Sky (Australia horse racing). "The software places a blank vertical bar down the edge of the screen" is the report. Attempts have been made at Sky (horse racing) to correct the problem by modifying the software parameters of the transmitted signal - it may not work. A second source advises, "The IRD software places active video too early in relation to the horizontal sync which appears as a left shift of the image on the screen. It can be fixed by software in the IRD and will be part of the next software download. There is not a need to recall receivers and there is nothing that can be done to the transmission to correct it."

Free 'd-boxes'? Germany's Kirch Group, having attracted only 30,000 subscribers to its digital pay TV platform after projecting 200,000, has resorted to the ultimate trickery: Subscribe to their digital package and they will gift you with a d-box (Nokia Mediamaster 9500 S). Now - all you need is a cousin in Germany to sign up, collect his d-box, cancel his subscription and ship you the Nokia!

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TWO CHANNELS OF ADULT FLICKS **"POP UP" ON 177E**

report, "There are two channels of blue movies now free to air on 177E!" Dargie's firm, Nationwide Antennas near Brisbane, had received an unusual telephone request from a gentleman with an Asian accent.

"Do you have a spectrum analyser?" the voice asked. Dargie confirmed they did.

"Do you have a 1.2 metre or larger Ku band dish that can be turned to 177E?" Again, affirmative.

"I will be in to see you, shortly" said the voice.

And so James Tzeng, Executive Vice President and General Manager of Overseas Operations for Space TV Systems, Inc. (Taiwan) announced his presence in part of our bouquet, but we do not operate them.' Australia.

"As we swung the 2.4m dish east," relates Dargie, "and watched the transponders from B3 fade and then B1 and then silence until PAS-2, I could tell the guy was only faintly interested in the analyser screen. As we approached 177E, which to my knowledge had no Ku band operational, four or five carriers came up out of the noise and one was clearly MPEG - big, tall and fat. Mr. Tzeng instantly came alive, pointed at the fat MPEG carrier on the screen, and announced - 'There - that is us!' "

"I think he was satisfied just to see the carrier on the analyser," Geoff notes. "I wanted to throw a receiver at it and he told me that it would require a Thomson IRD. While he was protesting, we were scrambling to hook-up a Nokia (9500 S, version 2+). While Mr.

It was an excited Geoff Dargie who telephoned SF to Tzeng told us "Not to bother" we had the Nokia already in a search, identify and memorise mode. I watched it count off programme channels - 11 or so in all at the time. I thought 'Wow - this is really loaded!' "

"We started off with the first one to load and it was a blank screen (1). So were the next two. Then we ran into some Mandarin programming - a newscast, a kids show, a lifestyle show. I was about to push the button for the next up channel when Tzeng cautioned me. He obviously knew what was next - I did not. As I recall, he said something like -

" 'Now, the next two channels are not ours - they are a

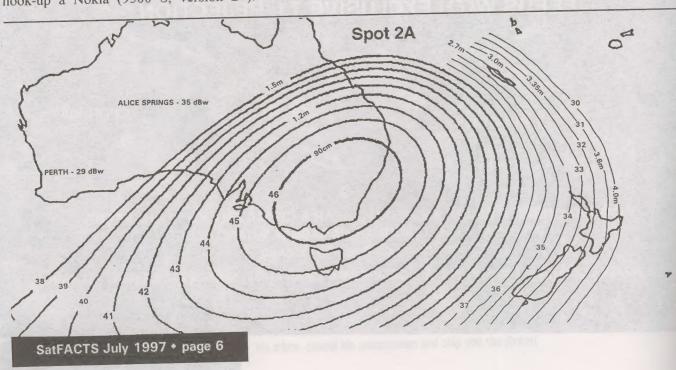
"The screen flicked and silence fell across the room. Up to this point my staff had been only modestly interested in what appeared to be yet another long list of Chinese TV channels. Impressive, but hardly interesting to us white guys.

"The TV audio made up for the total lack of sound in the room - I don't think anyone was even breathing. On the screen, two naked bodies - perhaps it was three actually - doing things I had never, ever seen on a TV screen before. Anyplace."

Blue movies had arrived in the Pacific. It was 11AM Australian Eastern on Tuesday June 17th.

Who Are These Guys - Anyway???

James Tzeng left Nationwide and rushed to an airport only minutes after the TV screen took on an entire new reason for being. He answered almost no questions and



Dish Size vs. Footprint for 177E

dBw eirp	Dish Size 1.8 dB LNB	Dish Size 0.7 dB LNB	1.8 dB Dish Gain
46 dBw	.91m	.75m	38.9 dB
42 dBw	1.2m	1.0m	41.4 dB
38 dBw	1.8m	1.4m	45.0 dB
37 dBw	1.9m	1.6m	46.0 dB
36 dBw	2.3m	2.0m	47.3 dB
35 dBw	2.7m	2.3m	48.5 dB
34 dBw	2.9m	2.5m	49.0 dB
33 dBw	3.1m	2.7m	49.5 dB
32 dBw	3.65m	3.2m	50.9 dB
31 dBw	3.9m	3.6m	51.6 dB
30 dBw	4.7m	4.2m	53.2dB
29 dBw	4.87m	4.3m	53.5 dB

Note: Table above allows only 1-1.5dB of margin above 36 MHz bandwidth threshold in MPEG-2; rain fade margin must be added on top for protection from rain outages.

in the best oriental tradition left a mystery behind. It would be nearly a week before some hard answers began to surface.

Space TV Systems, Inc. is a Taiwan based firm that claims to have US\$65,000,000 in the bank to fund their start-up pay TV operation. They have big plans to fit their "deep pockets."

They say they will provide 8 video channels and 10 audio channels to DTH subscribers in Australia, using a (Ku) 46 dBw boresight centre of pattern signal from Intelsat 702 located at 177E (see pattern to left). Tzeng told SatFACTS he believes the signal level will support "a 75cm antenna in Brisbane and Sydney". Initial tests suggest one of two conclusions:

1) Space has been overly optimistic with their engineering calculations - we find a 1.2m antenna has occasional freeze framing (loss of MPEG threshold) in Brisbane even with clear skies;

LNB Noise: Degrees Kelvin vs. Noise Figure

Degrees K	Noise Figure	Degrees K	Noise Figure
159K	1.9 dB	92K	1.2 dB
149K	1.8 dB	84K	1.1 dB
139K	1.7 dB	75K	1.0 dB
129K	1.6 dB	67K	0.9 dB
120K	1.5 dB	59K	0.8 dB
110K	1.4 dB	51K	0.7 dB
101K	1.3 dB	43K	0.6 dB

2) Or, Intelsat has misled Space and they are not delivering 46 dBw at boresight as promised. We'll return to this subject.

The 8 (Space) TV channels do not include a Blue Movie channel service; they are an additional 'extra.' As Geoff Dargie explains, "Sure the Chinese package might sell a few hundred dish systems in Queensland over a year - but my - oh my ... when you also add the Blue Movie channel(s), well! Now there is something to get excited about. We could sell thousands of these - if the price was right!"

So what about the Blue Movie services? First of all, we'll give them a 'name.' The primary channel is called Exxxtasy. This is a US adult channel service (also available in Europe) and on a scale of porn that starts with fully clothed adults making out at '1' (a Doris Day movie) and ends at 10 with human beings having sexual relations with dumb animals - Exxxtasy is an 8.5. No part of the human anatomy escapes the camera. You've heard of mounting cameras on motorcycles or inside of race cars or even on horses, to catch unusual 'action shots'? Exxxtasy has discovered ways of burying cameras in places only a skilled gynaecologist has previously ventured. We'll return to that subject, as well.

Exxxtasy is "not related to Space TV. Space is not going to offer the Exxxtasy service to Space subscribers," says James Tzeng. So what is Exxxtasy doing inside of the Space TV bouquet? Tzeng, again.

"Our (Space) transmission service operator, Oriental Telemedia Corp, subleases our extra bandwidth to Exxxtasy (for a short term contract). It is entirely likely

-SPACE TV Systems Tuning and Operational Parameters from 177E-

(1) Intelsat (I)702 at 177E; (2) Ku band Spot "2A"; (3) 12.612 GHz; (4) (With 11.300 GHz LNB local oscillator) IF 1312; (5) Horizontal polarisation; (6) Bandwidth - up to 72 MHz; (7) Msym rate 26.694; (8) FEC 3/4; (9) Information rate - 36.9 Mbps (10) Video format: NTSC; (11) Number of TV channels: 7 at presstime, additional promised; (12) Access: Reported to be FTA until 1 September, conditional access (subscription) thereafter; (13) Access system: Viaccess, developed by French Telecom, licensed to Thomson, Samsung (model SRT 5200V) and apparently Acer Computers; (14) Receivers that work with present FTA tests: (a) Nokia 2X (with NTSC 'glitch'), (b) Hyundai HSS-100C, (c) SA D9223 [with less than perfect video]; (15) Contacts for service: Chinese (Korean) service channels - James Tzeng in Taiwan at tel (++)886-2999-2939 and fax (++) 886-2999-2989; Exxxtasy film channels - Fred Pantalone (Ottawa,

Ontario, Canada), tel + +-1-613-228-6557, fax

-Intelsat 700 Series Ku-Band Capabilities-Intelsat 702 at 177E has the following Ku technical capabilities:

Under operator control, 3 spot beams can be directed to virtually any portion of the line of sight coverage region. Spot 1 is 45.4 dBw boresight, Spot 2 is 44.5 dBw while Spot 3 is 46 dBw. These numbers are nominal and in operation may be as much as 2 dB higher. There are 10 Ku-band transponders, 5 of which are 35 watt, 5 at 50 watt. Six of the transponders are 72 MHz wide, 4 are 112 MHz. Up to 5 transponders can be connected to a single spot beam. Spot 1 is vertical polarity, Spot 2 is horizontal and 3 may be either V or H depending upon whether it is "attached" to 1 or 2. The downlink frequency bands on board are 10.95-11.2 (GHz), 11.45-11.70, 11.70-11.95 and 12.50-12.75. Project Amiorangi (SF June, p. 2) used 11.514 GHz boresighted on New Zealand while SPACE TV Systems is using 12.612 GHz boresighted on Australia. I701, presently at 174E but heading to 180E by September, has the same technical capacity. In theory, only 11.45-11.70 and 12.5 - 12.75 will be used in the Pacific.

the adult service will move to another transponder when we begin to market our own service. At the moment we are free to air, and they are using our spare bouquet bandwidth."

So, if Exxxtasy is not part of the Space bouquet, and Space will not be offering it within their own marketing programme, who then will be handling Exxxtasy? Should the Geoff Dargies of the world even be talking with Space if all they are really interested in selling is the Exxxtasy portion?

Back to I702 at 177E for a moment. This satellite has some unusual capabilities. As explained above, there are 3 separate Ku band spot beams on board. The Space transponder is 72 MHz wide (when fully loaded - it is not at press-time). The uplink site is in Brewster, Washington (USA). To get the Taiwan based MPEG-2 DVB services to Brewster, Oriental Telemedia Corp.

has leased C-band space on I511 at 180E (yes - that's the inclined orbit bird scheduled to changeout with I701 in September). The C-band feeds from Taiwan are downlinked at Brewster and mixed there with the Exxxtasy feeds which originate in North America (which explains why when you are watching Exxxtasy you see US "eastern time zone" promotions for upcoming features). Now the re-multiplexed MPEG bouquet is sent back to 1702 using a C-band uplink at Brewster. Inside of I702, the bouquet is cross strapped to Ku band and fed into not one but two separate spot beams. One goes north towards Asia and the other goes west towards Australia (spot 2A); see diagram below.

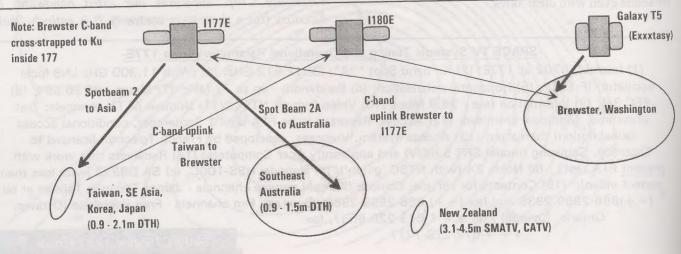
Exxxtasy maintains a Canadian office (XTC-Com; see bottom, p. 7, here). If James Tzeng is playing his Space TV Systems business plan close to the vest, XTC-Com has theirs hidden so far out of sight that even a gynaecologist with a "VagiCam" can't find it. And we'll return to that subject, as well.

Space TV Systems Alone

After James Tzeng jumped onto an aeroplane and returned to Taiwan from Geoff Dargie's office in Brisbane, nothing was heard from the firm for nearly a week. Which is totally understandable - Dargie's many faxes to Tzeng were all about something (Exxxtasy) which Tzeng was not even offering for sale. Tzeng had told Dargie that they would be using a Thomson IRD and that he had brought into Australia "3 or 4" of the IRDs which had been left behind (alas, not one at Nationwide). It would turn out that this was a part of Tzeng's plan to utilise Chinese émigrés to Australia as his marketing campaign to promote the service there.

Three agents have been appointed by Space as we go to press; you may be disappointed with the 'quality' of the representation (2).

On June 28th, Space held a press conference in Washington, DC (an unusual choice, we think) to announce the formal launching of a 40 channel Space TV North American DTH service (August 1 start), expanding to 80 channels in 1998. A Space TV digital teleport is under construction in Lancaster, California.



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-A Few Words Concerning 'Blue Movies' as a Subscription Pay TV Service-

The average "blue movie" costs US\$17,000 to create.

That gives you some idea about the quality of the product. There are no scripts, and for those occasional lines of dialogue that an actor or actress is required to utter, the words are not memorable. In most situations, they could recite the '10 Commandments' and nobody watching would even notice. There are only so many creative things you can do with human body parts, ping pong balls, old tennis shoes and those plastic things you find in fruit bowls - before becoming repetitive. Exxxtasy avoids animals and small children but very little else.

Four and five star hotels typically offer "adult films" in rooms for between \$12 and \$25. Rental stores routinely charge \$5 to 7 for adult flicks. Individual





titles are unimportant - scripts don't exist and after four or five films you have seen every camera angle and heard every moan and utterance you will ever encounter in additional films. In other words, after the initial shock wears off - they are boring. One 24 hour service with nothing but "XXX" films amounts to 720 hours per month - after the first 8 to 10, there is nothing new left to see.

Why should you care? Because if you sell a dish system on the strength of "XXX" films, we suggest you get your money - all of your money - before the customer has finished the second movie. Thirty day billing could be very dangerous. In fact, if a customer still raves about their "XXX" service 30 days after they get it, that might be a clue that you should never

leave your small children alone with that customer. Adult movies may become a part of your DTH business scene - your choice of course - but watch out if the lady of the house offers to pay you with "trade."

The 8 video channel service initially being offered on 1177E on spot beam 2 into Taiwan and Asia is to be expanded to a 160 channel (120 video, 40 audio) programming package when Filipino Mabuhay launches later this year. There they will use the powerful 54 dBw boresight centre signal to serve dishes down to 45 cm size.

About Australia, Tzeng says, "Australia's DTH market for us is only a small game in a backyard. The big game for us is in the front yard (Asia). In Asia we are going to offer free set top IRDs to the first 50,000 subscribers. At one point we considered offering free IRDs to the first 20,000 subscribers in Australia - and we may still do so. However, we would prefer to have the support of the satellite DTH dealers in the Australian market and worry that if we give away the IRDs that the dealers will not actively support our program."

With USD \$65 million in their deep pockets, where is the backing originating? One source is Taiwan based Acer Computers (other backers include Hsiung-Feng Information Group, Central Taiwan Cable Associates, and Porli Media Communications Ltd.). In fact, Acer

will be the primary supplier of conditional access IRDs for the service by the end of the year - the Thomson units initially available will be a second source once the Mabuhay satellite portion is operational. The Thomson units are pegged at US\$450 each when purchased through Space's California offices (3). By the way, their conditional access system is something called "Viaccess" which was developed by French Telecom. Independently, we learned Viaccess has been licensed to one French firm, one Taiwanese firm. SF has also been told, "The first receivers equipped with the Viaccess conditional access system are not expected before October of this year." With Viaccess, the receiver does not have a conditional access module (i.e., CAM); rather the conditional access is handled by a chip that is an integral part of the basic receiver. James Tzeng agrees the initial Australian marketing programme may not work as they hope and he says they are prepared to "offer our subscribers set-top boxes free of charge and pay cash back to early subscribers" if the initial plan fails to produce results. See "The Offer" on page 11. And The Exxxtasy Group?

Pardon us for being sceptical of what is really happening here, but we have our reasons. Exxxtasy is a

-The Space Systems TV Dealer Offer-Initially Space was suggesting that to become a distributor, a firm would pay US\$100,000 as a 'bond' against the sale of 1,000 IRDs within 24 months. They had no takers. Subsequently (June 22) Space modified their offer so that you may order IRDs in lots of 50 (US\$450 each) by paying for the IRDs and paying for two years of programming for each IRD at US\$55 per month (\$1,320) - US\$1,770 total. With 50 IRDs + programming that comes to US\$88,500 to be a distributor. With US\$1,770 invested as your cost (plus freight and customs on the US\$450 receiver) in each system, you must add a dish, LNBF, cables, installation. On the basis of A\$1 = US\$0.82, you will have at least A\$2,700cost in the system (+ 2 year programming). What could you expect to sell it for in the marketplace? At 30% mark-up, A\$3,510. Is there a market for 7 Chinese TV channels (+ 10 audio channels) at this price in your region?

And if they did decide to give away the IRD but leave everything else as stated? The retail price would drop to approximately A\$2,865.

major supplier of at home adult video entertainment. On July 1 they expanded their operation to include 3 separate 'XXX' rated film channels on a new North American satellite. We had to go to North America to get our answers.

Fred Pantalone is Vice President of Operations for XTC-COM, the Canadian based company supplying Exxxtasy. We contacted him as a cable operator requesting information on being affiliated with his service for cable carriage. His response was:

"We have not begun broadcasting to New Zealand and Australia as of yet. We are however affiliated with a Taiwanese company that is now broadcasting our Exxxtasy Channel into Hong Kong, eastern China, Taiwan, Japan and Korea. We have retained marketing rights in certain countries. The next phase is likely to be Australia, but by the look of the footprint it doesn't appear that New Zealand will be included."

<u>Surprise</u>! Yes - you have begun "broadcasting to New Zealand and Australia!"

At one point in our discussion with Tzeng, before he had clarified that Space TV "has no relations with the Exxxtasy Channels," he volunteered his view of what Exxxtasy was actually doing on the Asian beam of I177E.

"My understanding is that the adult service is actually to provide its signal to the US military camp's SMATV systems in Japan and Korea. Australia will be a secondary market. We are not going to offer this service to our subscribers." (4)

SF had pointed out to James Tzeng that we had sought legal advice concerning the explicit content of the Exxxtasy programming we had seen being tested. It was the opinion of our legal source that the content of the

-Space TV Systems 'Basic Channel' Package-Although the precise programming line-up may change over the coming months, here are the now operating (and planned) channels as of early July:

- (1) Taiwan Television (terrestrial VHF TV, Taiwan)
- (2) China Television (terrestrial VHF TV, Taiwan)
 - (3) China TV Systems (terrestrial VHF TV)
- (4) Formosa Television (terrestrial VHF TV)(5) Formosa News Channel (Chinese, Taiwanese)
- (6) Kuo-Bao Channel (music, variety)(7) HK Channel (Cantonese channel from Wharf

Cable, Hong Kong starting mid-August)
This "Basic Package' is US\$55 per month, payable for 24 months in advance at US\$1,320.

On October 1, Space plans to offer 4 additional Asian channels. Each of these channels will cost US\$10 per month, payable for 2 years in advance at US\$240. Customers may add any of these channels to their "Basic" package (above), or take any of the following channels alone or as a combination. When two of the following are ordered, the cost to the consumer will go down to US\$216 per channel for 2 years (save 10%); three of the following is US\$192 per channel for 2 years (save 20%):

- (a) NHK Asia (Japan)
- (b) KBS Asia (Korea)
 - (c) Vietnam IV
- (d) Thaiwave (Thailand)

Thus a system purchased that only delivered (for example) KBS (Korea) would cost US\$450 for the IRD, US\$240 for two years programming, the cost of a dish, LNBF, cabling, installation and freight + taxes - approximate dealer cost of A\$1475. With a 30% mark-up, A\$1,918 installed (where a 90 cm dish could be used).

films shown could violate Australian (and probably New Zealand as well) regulations governing the screening of "adult materials" on pay TV services. In fact, in an early exchange with Fred Pantalone, he had offered:

"Our channels are all XXX rated and perhaps a bit heavy for your needs."

That there may well be legal cases to settle these questions is accepted. Our concern - that a dealer or distributor of hardware might somehow be implicated in such suits as a "supplier" of the service and forced to defend his business in court.

Technically, we believe that once the bouquet leaves Brewster, Washington on C-band and is headed back to II77E with the Taiwan original programming plus the US added Exxxtasy programming, there is no way the Exxxtasy material can be selectively removed from the (Australian) Spot 2A beam. If Exxxtasy is included for Asia, it is automatically included for 2A as well.

If, by conditional access, they control the use of the Exxxtasy service so that nobody can gain access to it

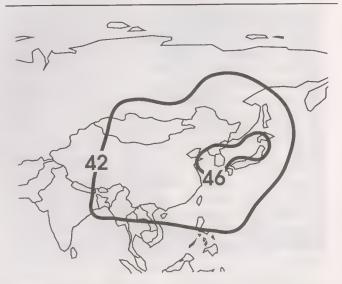
through Spot beam 2A, no legal problems will follow. It is there - it is not available. End of story. On the other hand, the longer it stays available on 2A and in a free to air format (or as an automatic 'bonus' to the Space channels in a CA format), the more likely it will attract the attention of a major media story and end up splashed all across Australia (and New Zealand) on the front page of newspapers. We suggested to James Tzeng, "This is not the kind of publicity you want for your new service."

Now - if you are an Asian reader of SatFACTS, none of these "cautions" need necessarily apply. Exxxtasy believes "the Asian market for adult films will probably demand far more action that our present triple-X provides"; a "problem" they say they will address when interest in Asia builds for their service. SatFACT's advice is very simple - your local law and your local market will determine acceptance, rejection or scorn for what Exxxtasy has to sell. If you fall within the 46 - 42 dBw footprints shown (right), the first step is to see if your Hyundai or other receiver will produce pictures and sound. If it works - then chase the sources given here. Early Days

James Tzeng says, "The testing phase on I177E is over." We don't think so. On a day to day basis as we put this issue of SF to bed, there are serious engineering adjustments being made to the levels and channel assignments. This is a very complicated system created to carry Taiwan origin programming all the way back to the United States, and then resent to Intelsat from the USA. Why do they do this? Because the Space (Chinese) bouquet is scheduled for US distribution starting August 1 and I180 is how they get the bouquet into the USA for relinking via domestic satellites.

Tzeng early in June believed the service would go to conditional access "by September 1st." A June 22nd letter to potential distributors re-affixed the CA date as July 15th. In a discussion with him on June 24, he told SF, "The adult service will move to another transponder when we start to encrypt our signal in July. At this moment we don't know whether the adult service will use the same CA system as ours."

For an update as we go to press, check page 2 of this issue. To quote Leon Senior at Skandia, "It's all happening - now!"



BEST approximation of I177E Spot 2 service into SE Asia for Space TV plus Exxxtasy

1/ Your receiver will load the bouquet channels approximately as follows (subject to daily change): (1) P505 [radio channel], (2) P502 [radio channel], (3) P501 [radio channel - may not be in use], (4) P504 [radio channel - may not be in use), (5) P503 [radio chanel - may not be in use], (6) P207 [KTV]

[radio chanel - may not be in use], (6) P207 [KTV]
(7) P206 [Formosa News Channel], (8) P205
[Formosa TV], (9) P203 [CTS-China Television
Systems], (10) P202 [CTV-China Television], (11)
P201 [TTV-Taiwan Television], (12) P973
[Exxxtasy], (13) P964 [Exxxtasy], (14) 204 [FTV].
2/ Space agents are: Sydney (Mr. Ming Leu,
61-2-9687-9903), Brisbane (Mr. Colin Lal,
61-7-3378-8382). A subagent has also been

appointed for New Zealand, name not available.

3/ Space requires payment in US\$ in advance of shipment for 50 IRDs and 50 2-year subscriptions at US\$1,770 each (US\$88,500). Their US address is Space TV Systems, Inc., 20519 Walnut Drive, Walnut, Ca. 91789 (fax + +1-909-594-1383).

4/ Meaning- Space Systems will sell its own subscriptions through its own agents, Exxxtasy will do its own marketing with its own agents - about which nothing has yet been announced. Exxxtasy is under contract with a Florida (USA) firm called Americable to deliver a single (adult) channel to US bases in Japan and elsewhere in Asia.

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C10	3.0	.30	40.5	48.2
SX12	3.6	.36	42.2	49.5
O16	4.9	.30	44.9	52.1

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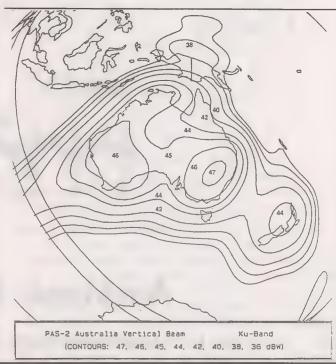
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DIGITAL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE UPDATE 97-6

SatFACTS for May (p. 1) reported that all available transponder space on C-band PAS-2 was spoken for, and only a single transponder on PAS-2 Ku remained available. At the time we wrote those words, the statement was correct. In fact, days later the major US communications company that had spoken for the last Ku band spaces changed its mind and there is limited Ku space remaining as of 1 July. At least one Ku band transponder is being held (until December) by a firm hoping to introduce DTH television to the region.

During the last 60 days the serious use of PAS-2 on the Australia beam has been mostly occasional for limited short term periods. Those days are now gone, forever, and it is no longer possible to ignore the potential users of this spectrum.

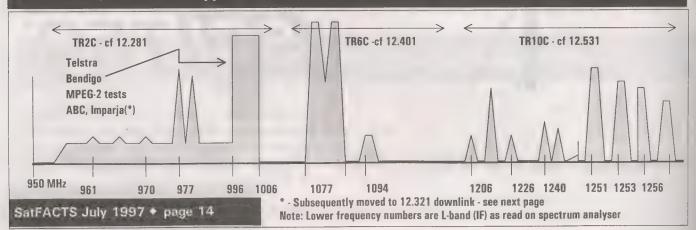
Would you be shocked to learn that an MPEG digital TV receiver might find Australia's ABC (national) service along with regional telecaster Imparja on PAS-2? Before July 1st? The photos below were taken June 26 and the receiver in use was a Nokia 9500 S. And



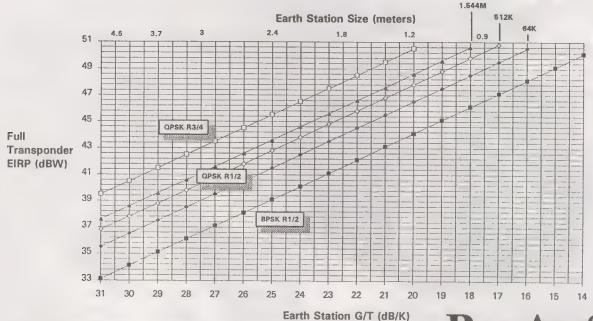


Australia's ABC - national (left) and regional broadcaster Imparja (right) at 2 megabit per seconds on PAS-2

PAS-2 Ku (vertical) as it appears on 3.1m dish in New Zealand (July 1, 1997; see next page)



Minimum Downlink Earth Station Requirements for Bandwidth Limited Operations Ku-Band Data Carriers (64 Kbps to 1.544 Mbps)



Notes: 1) QPSK R1/2 C/N=5.3 dB (64 kbps), 5.5 dB (512 kbps), 6.1 dB (1.544 Mbps)

2) QPSK R3/4 = 7.9 dB (64 kbps)3) BPSK R1/2 C/N = 3.2 dB (64 kbps)

4) Clear Sky Conditions, IBO = 8.0 dB, OBO = 3.4 dB, Gain Step = 11 dB

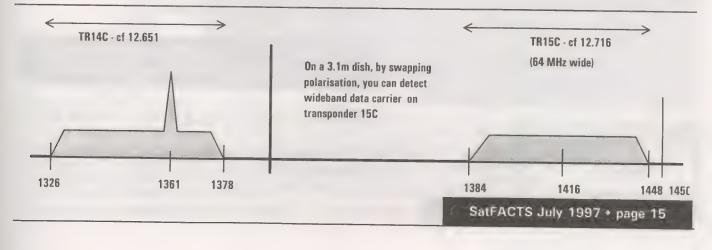
Engineering & Operations

as the spectrum analyser presentations along the bottom narrowband (data service) activity as well on PAS-2. In short, between PAS-2 and Intelsat at 177E, there is suddenly new reason to have an interest in Ku band beyond the reach of Optus B1 and B3.

Australian MPEG-2 Video Tests on PAS-2 Receiver downlink frequency: 12.321 GHz; Msym 10.138; FEC 1/2. Three narrow bandwidth (2 megabit per second) video channels: (1) Imparja ["Ch. 1 video 1, Imparja"], (2) ABC ["Ch. 2 video 2, ABC NAB"], (3) "Bob Hinrich's Audio", Service is PAL format DVB PowerVu conditional access (D9223; and recognised by Nokia 2+, Hyundai but not viewable at press time) originating at Telstra Bendigo Uplink (Victoria). Video quality is only fair (VHS tape quality) because of the low megabit rate.

The Telstra (Bendigo uplink) testing of low data rate of these two pages illustrates, there is considerable video (2 megabits per second) with the Imparja and ABC services as test signals illustrates the merging of data for data's sake and video at a data rate that is increasingly becoming an option for spectrum hungry bandwidth managers.

> Video can be compressed into extremely narrow bandwidths if the user is willing to give-up some of the benefits of high resolution, full motion reproduction. A telephone (Internet or direct) "video fone" using a variant of MPEG 1 technology can send a limited number of video frames through a standard telephone line each second - a function of compression. As few as 2 frames per second, as many as 15 are possible. The quality, as you might suspect, would win no awards. A relatively static object being photographed and transmitted (such as someone's head talking on the telephone) suffers less in heavy compression and low frame rates than coverage of an auto race or basketball





UNCLE BAYSAT ASKS

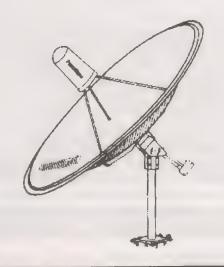
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SatFACTS July 1997 • page 18



SL-7900RP: 500 channel memory Hi-Fi Stereo satellite receiver with full motorised actuator dish control built-in. Two IF inputs (950–2050 MHz); Standard 27/18 MHz IF bandwidths, plus 32 step threshold extension for signals as weak as 3dB C/N; Fully tuneable audio sub-carrier range (5.5 – 9.5 MHz) independent on L and R channels; Selectable wide (280KHz) and narrow (150KHz) audio bandwidth with J17, 50uS or Hi-Fi 1600 de-emphasis; Full polarizer control; TV modulator (E21–E69) + 3 SCART 21 pin outputs, separate L and R RCA audio outputs. Every function (including antenna, feed settings) logged into memory for instant recall – totally automatic channel search with companion handheld IR remote. Consistently rated by leading publications "Most versatile, low threshold, ultimate consumer receiver" world-wide. Truly, the next best thing to being hard wired to the satellite.

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Calculating G/T and C/N For An Antenna System

G/T or gain over temperature is a "figure of merit" rating system for the antenna, the feed and the LNB as a complete system. The calculation uses the antenna gain, the antenna noise temperature and the LNB noise temperature; the latter two in "degrees Kelvin." The answer to the calculation is in db/K or dB per degree of Kelvin (temperature). In calculating (as opposed to "measuring" with test equipment) the C/N (carrier to noise ratio) of a given signal, you must first know the G/T of the system.

G/T = antenna gain - 10log(LNB noise temp + antenna temp in dB/K)

C/N = G/T + eirp + 32dB - 10(log B)

where B = receiver bandwidth in megahertz, eirp = footprint level at your location in dBw and G/T = the figure of merit of the antenna system (above)

Antenna gain (in dB) is found in the antenna manufacturer's data sheet. LNB noise temp(erature) is in degrees Kelvin which is the standard method of "rating" LNBs at C-band (i.e., 20K). At Ku-band, the noise "figure" stated must first be converted to an equivalent noise "temperature" (see mini-table, p.7 of this issue). The antenna noise temperature may be more difficult to identify. This is a function of the antenna look angle (lower look angles have higher noise temperatures because of earth noise pickup), and the selection of a proper feed for the antenna f/D (focal length to diameter ratio). Better quality antenna data sheets provide "antenna noise temperature" for a range of dish elevations (look angles) assuming only that you have selected the proper type of feed for the dish f/D.

Generally speaking, if the LNB noise temperature is improved (made smaller), the dish size is increased, or the look angle increased (i.e., a satellite higher in your sky), the G/T of the system improves.

(Note: Log tables are found in mathematical handbooks and are built into many calculators; receiver bandwidth should match the transmission bandwidth for this calculation and not be an arbitrary less-than bandwidth resulting from user adjustment of a receiver bandwidth control.)

significant change (frame to frame). If you are using an SA D9223 receiver to observe the Telstra Bendigo uplink tests, the status menu function will tell you what the megabit rate (amount of data being transmitted per second) is for the testing. Tests late in June were at the 2 Mb/s rate.

PanAmSat has published data to guide a system planners using relatively low data rate (bandwidth limited) configurations. Their chart (p. 15) illustrates how the size of the dish is affected by the bandwidth (data rate) and the digital transmission parameters in the particular circuit being employed. For example:

- region (using QPSK 1/2 transmission parameters) the minimum dish size will be 1.9 metres;
- 2) For the same parameters but increasing the data rate to 512 kbps, the minimum recommended dish size is 2.2 metres;
- 3) And, for 1.544 Mbps the minimum size becomes 2.4 metres.

This illustrates the rewards inherent in finding a technically acceptable method of reducing the necessary bandwidth for acceptable resolution video to a practical quality) compression Better (higher techniques are announced almost monthly and represent the "pot of gold at the end of the rainbow" inherent in the entire digital (r)evolution. The first guy to create a system that can send acceptable consumer quality full

game where the image is constantly undergoing motion auto racing or NBA basketball video through a standard 30 kbps telephone modem can retire as a very wealthy man!

The next quantum leap in satellite activity is going to be on Ku; first from PAS-2, then 177 and 180E Intelsats. An announcement from PanAmSat late in June advises that (Australian telephone operator) Telstra is joining with Hughes to provide the North American DirecPC service "to Internet Service Providers ... and household subscribers in Australia." Given the PAS-2 Ku footprint into Australia, dishes in the .9 to 1.2m class are likely. PanAmSat also noted, "Telstra and AAPT Sat-Tel are demonstrating that the opening of Australia's domestic 1) For a data rate of 64 kbps, in a 43 dBw footprint satellite service market will mean more efficient and diverse telecommunication services for all Australians. PAS-2 provides (these two firms) with high-power Ku-band coverage throughout Australia and the added capability of transmitting to Australia directly from throughout Asia and the western United States." Telstra has leased two PAS-2 Ku band transponders, AAPT Sat-Tel one. This is a direct effect of the Australian deregulation which prevented Australian firms from going outside of Australia for their satellite linking needs prior to July 1st.

> AAPT Sat-Tel plans to use their single transponder to support private satellite-hubbed networks for wide area networking of data, voice, multimedia and one-way video (as in broadcast signal carriage) applications. And, for high speed Internet services to regional (ISP) locations. The firm is described as, "Australia's third largest long distance telephone company."

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✓ Mark Long SPACE Pacific Installer Training Course - January 27-28, 1998;

Centre at Mt. Wellington (Auckland), New Zealand.

The first industry meeting was held in Hastings (NZ) in September 1995. The second and third have been held in Auckland at the University of Auckland Tamaki Campus facility. This site has been exceptional for its "perfect fit" to our needs, especially the ease of installing and working on the often complex satellite antenna systems.

However, with no lodging available at the Tamaki Campus attendees found the show bus transport system less than ideal (one trip each day in each direction, forcing you to travel to suit the transport schedule rather than your own).

The Tamaki Campus site for SPRSCS is now history. The Waipuna site provides everything we will need at a single location: exhibit halls, a multimedia equipped 416 seat 'theatre' for our technical sessions, smaller conference rooms for specialised training courses and two on-premise restaurants with companion bars. The master antenna distribution system is equipped to allow us to send a pair of videotape channels to rooms and we

are exploring making tapes of each day's events available on a delayed basis for in-room viewing.

The positives are many - everything happens at one location, no ground transport will be required. This will make the entire 3 (or 5) day conference much more productive as delegates will not be forced to adjust their activities to the transportation (and multi-lodging facilities) of the past. The Waipuna has agreed to a √ Venue: Waipuna International Hotel & Conference significant discounted rate for suites and twin rooms which makes the overall costs very competitive.

> Mark Long is planning a return visit from Thailand to conduct his famous SPACE Pacific Installer Course. As with 1997, this two-day session will occur on the two days immediately prior to the general conference (i.e., on January 27 and 28).

> For the first time it will make sense to make attending SPRSCS a family affair. The Waipuna has a saltwater pool and spa complex, a fully equipped gymnasium and a running track around the lagoon where it is situated. And there is 24 hour room service.

> SPACE members will receive a detailed invitation for attending SPRSCS '98 after September 1st; registration forms for non-members will also be published in SatFACTS starting with September. The technical and management programme will, in the tradition of SPRSCS, cover aspects of the industry which are on the very leading edge of technology. In an industry that changes significantly month to month, we can but guess the content this far out in front. For now, circle the last week in January for the 1998 South Pacific Region Satellite & Cable Show - in Auckland!

MEMBERSHIP IN SPACE

Membership in SPACE Pacific is open to any individual or firm involved in the "satellite-direct" world in the Pacific and Asia regions. There are four levels of membership covering "Individuals," the "Installer/Dealer," the "Cable/SMATV Operator," and the "Importer/Distributor/Programmer."

All levels receive periodic programme and equipment access updates from SPACE, significant discounts on goods and services from many member firms, and major discounts while attending the annual SPRCS (industry trade show) each January in Auckland. Members also participate in policy creation forums, have correspondence training courses available. To find out more, contact (fax) 64-9-406-1083 or use information request card, page 34, this issue of SatFACTS. Page

> space within SatFACTS is donated each month to the trade association without cost by the publisher.

Year #30* Filters For Cable TV - TVRO - Interference

New 100 Page Filter Catalog

Has a filter for every application

CABLE TV SYSTEMS

• SATELLITE RECEPTION

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Single channel deletion filters Multiple channel deletion filters

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APPENDIX C: ORIGIN OF CATV, TVRO, PAY-TV

• OFF AIR INTERFERENCE

CABLE TV INTERNATIONAL/97

CATALOG

More than a catalog of products-It's also a tutorial on CATV history and practices.



Emily Bostick President

Emily Both ch

*Emily & Glyn Bostick -Continuing a generation of personal service to TV industries -WORLDWIDE!



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The CABLE Connection



The Cash Flow Crunch.

The most difficult period of time for a new cable TV system is that first 12 to 24 months after service begins to the first homes and the system is completing construction. In most communities, the system will be constructed and turned-on in phases; a phase is a segment of the town based upon logical system

engineering layout parameters. Typically, a community of 1,500 homes will become a system of four or five parts; each segment or phase will pass approximately 20% of the total homes.

Initial construction financing usually assumes the cable system builder will begin receiving revenue from the first segment while construction continues on the second and additional phases. In a system where you must create, equip and staff an office for the business more or less concurrent with the turn on of service in the first segment, this brings to the financial side of the ledger an additional period of negative cash flow; i.e., you will be spending more (to operate the office and staff) than you will take in from the initial subscriptions. The length of time that operations are producing "negative cash flow" will depend upon several factors:

1) How long it takes to increase the subscriptions (take up of the service) to a point of positive cash flow;

Initial 12 months - while system is under constructing and "turning on"

	10-97	11-97	12-97	1-98	2-98	3-98	4-98	5-98	6-98	7-98	8-98	9-98
	Mon. 1	Mon. 2	Mon. 3	Mon. 4	Mon. 5	Mon. 6	Mon. 7	Mon. 8	Mon. 9	Mon.10	Mon.11	Mon.12
# subs	44	85	129	173	217	261	305	349	393	437	481	525
Gross Repts	\$1,760	\$3,400	\$5,160	\$6,920	\$8,680	\$10,440	\$12,200	\$13,960	\$15,720	\$17,480	\$19,240	\$21,000
Gross Exp	\$4,911	\$5,350	\$5,776	\$5,842	\$6,238	\$6,734	\$7,935	\$8,601	\$8,827	\$9,383	\$9,819	\$10,515
Cash Flow	(\$3171)	(\$1950)	(\$616)	\$1,078	\$2,442	\$4,202	\$4,265	\$5,359	56,893	58,097	\$9,421	\$10,485
Pgming	\$396	\$765	\$1,161	\$1,557	\$1,953	\$2,349	\$2,745	\$3,141	\$3,537	\$3,933	\$4,329	\$4,725
Electri.	\$140	\$180	\$180	\$220	\$220	\$260	\$260	\$300	\$300	\$340	\$340	\$360
Tel. fax	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$175	\$175	\$175	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$225	\$225	\$225
Techn.	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,875	\$1,875	\$1,875	\$1,875	\$1,875	\$1,875
Off Mgr	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Off Rent	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200
HE Rent	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200
Acct Billing	\$100	\$130	\$160	\$190	\$220	\$250	\$280	\$310	\$340	\$370	\$400	\$430
Veh Exp	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$300	\$300	\$300
Maint.	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$175	\$175	\$175	\$200	\$200	\$200
Adv - Promo.	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$500
Ins.	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250
Misc.	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250

2) How extensive the office and staffing during this negative cash flow period.

In the table shown here, a real system (now under construction) will when completed pass 1,750 homes. The first phase of the system is scheduled to be turned on in October (10-97 in table). The system will continue to be under construction through approximately April (4-98). Between October and April, a level of office and non-construction technical support will be required to operate the portions of the system capable of accepting subscribers.

Cash flow is shown in the fourth horizontal line down from the top line; the grey block (first three months) represents negative cash flow (less money coming in than projected to be spent for operations). The black line with white numbers represents positive cash flow. Of some interest, the system is projecting 525 subscribers by September 1998 which equates to 30% of the homes passed subscribing to cable.

Returning to the cash flow study:

1) The top line ("# subs") indicates the projected number of subscribers at the end of each month of operation;

2) "Gross repts" indicates projected revenue from the subscribers (for monthly service only, not including any connection fees which is handled in a separate analysis because it represents a capital cost, not an operating expense);

3) "Gross Exp" is the sum of all of the categories that follow below "cash flow";

4) "Cash Flow" as indicated is the amount of cash left in the pot after the monthly operating expenses are deducted from the projected operating gross revenue.

By way of additional explanation, the system will be "sharing" its office facility and personnel with an existing business (thereby explaining why the monthly expenses are below industry standard). This is an appealing approach because it helps keep operating costs down for the first year while cash flow is building.

Programming costs are based upon a monthly average income from each subscriber of \$40 and a cost of programming of \$9 per month; the actual currency involved here is only modestly important.

For all cable systems there is a period when the cash flow is negative. A three month turn around to positive is quite remarkable (but possible); in larger systems with more complex office and staffing requirements, the negative cash flow period may extend well into the second (or even third) year. To keep the business operating during this period requires both careful planning and an investment reserve; money that is actually earmarked at the time of initial construction planning to cover the cash shortfall while the business is gaining customer acceptance. If your funding is coming from a bank or other "strict term" repayment source, making a mistake in estimating the negative cash flow period can be quite disastrous.



SatFACTS Pacific/Asian Region Orbit Watch: 15 July 1997

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Analogue Free-to-Air 57E to 80E

3/11	
Sun	57E/703
Music	1400RHC
Sun Mov.	1342RHC
Gemini	1257RHC
Sun TV	1220RHC
AsiaNet	1170RHC
WorldNet	1100RHC
NEPC	1090/LHC
TVi	1020LHC
Muslim	975LHC
ESPN	64E/801
Feeds	1134RHC
E-TV	1093/LHC
ViJAY TV	965RHC
Home TV	68.8/Pas4
	Vt1310
ABN	Hz/1365
Sony TV	Hz/1240
(Hindi)	
Doordar & Iran TV	Vt/1116
CNNI	Hz/1065
TNT/Cart.	Hz/1040
ATN	Vt/995
BBC	Vt/1350
World	
MTV Asia	Hz/965
BBC	78.5/Th3
Interna.	Vt/1275
Army TV	78.5/Th3
NNV 5	Vt/1395
TK Rossija	80/Exprs 1475RHC
VTV4/	80/Exprs
Mos. TB6	1275RHC
ACT/TB3	80/Exprs 1127/RHC

Anal. Free-to-Air 80E to 113E

80E to	113E
Russia 3	80/Exprs 1080RHC
Dub'l II	90/S6 1475RHC
Orbita II	90/S6 1275RHC
Dub'll I	90/S6 1234RHC
Orbita I	90/S6 1208RHC
VTV	91.5/Me1 Hz/1440
Doordar.1 National	93.5/In2b 1030/Vt
Doordar.1	1160/Hz
Doordar.9	1080/Hz
Doordar.7 Telugu	1070/Vt
Doordar.9 Kanada	1180/Vt
Doordar.1	1268/Vt
Doordar.	1310/Vt
Doordar.3	1348/Vt
Doordar 4	1388/Vt
Orbita II	96.5/S14 1475RHC
Madagas- car	96.5E/S14 1325RHC
ERTU Egypt	100.4/As2 1508/Hz
TV Shopping	100.4/As2 1490/Vt
Mongolia, Iran	100.4/As2 1470/Hz
WorldNet	100.4/As2 1265/Hz
CCTV4	1190/Hz
RTPi	1170/Vt
Dub'l II	103/S21 1475RHC
ORT	103/S21 1275RHC
CFI	113/C2 990/Hz

Anal, Free-to-Air 113E to 145E

ı	113E to	o 145E
	Brunei	113/C2
L		1010/Vt
1	MTV Asia	1030/Hz
	TPI	1070/Hz
I	TV	1090/Vt
-	Indosiar	
-	ABN	1120/Hz
	ANteve	1130/Vt
	CNNI	1183/Hz
	GMA	1230/Hz
	TV3	1250/Vt
	ATVI	1270/Hz
	TVRI	1310/Hz
	RTM	1330/Vt
	RCTI	1408/Vt
	CNBC	1530/Hz
	Test Card	128/Jc3
		1065/Vt
	CETV SD	134/Ap1A
ŀ		1356Hz
	CETV4	1314Hz
	CETV2	1272Hz
	CNNI	1174Vt
	CETV	990Hz
	Orbita-I	140/S7
		1475RHC
	NTV	1425RHC
	Music	142.4/R42
	Asia (*B)	1475LHC
ı	RAJ-TV	1425LHC
	Laos TV (*A)	1375LHC
	ViJay TV	1325LHC
	EM TV	1272LHC
	Dub'l-I	145/\$16
		1275RHC

An. Free-to-Air 148E to 180E

Test Card	148/Me2 1070/Hz
Tests	161/Ag1 1475/Lhc
CNNI	169/Pas2 1183/Hz
CNN Feeds	169/Pas2 1155/Hz
NHK	169/Pas2 1114/Hz
TV Shopping	169/Pas2 1400/Hz
Feeds	174/I701 984RHC
Feeds	174/I701 973RHC
Feeds	177/I702 984RHC
Feeds	177/I702 963RHC
Feeds	180/I511 1430RH
WorldNt	180/I511 1175RH
RFO	180/I511 1105RH
Feeds	180/I511 1020LH

Encrypted Analogue

Analogue			
Discov. India	68.8/Pas4 1365/Vt		
ESPN (d)	113/C2 1030/Hz		
HBO Asia (d)	113/C2 1150/Hz		
TNT + (d)	113/C2 1390/Hz		
Discovery (d)	113/C2 1430/Hz		
Discovery (c)	169/Pas2 1374/Hz		
ESPN (a)	169/Pas2 1288/Vt		
TNT + (a)	169/Pas2 1218/Vt		

NON MPEG-2 DIGITAL SERVICES

People's	113/C2
Net	1110/
(GI 1.5)	Hz
RPN-9	142/G2
(GI 1.5)	1375Lhc
Fox/	169/
Prime	Pas2/
(SA 1.5)	1161/Vt
Filipino	169/
Channel	Pas2/
(GI 1.5)	1060/Hz

*A/ Status of Laos (R42) unclear; has not been reported for several months. *B/ Music Asia (R42) left air 1 July, apparently moved to PAS-4.

180/1511

984RHC

Feeds

For MPEG-2 format digital, see pages 26/27.

S22 S27 I703 I604 I602 I704 Pas4 Ex2 S3 S6 In2C S14 As2 S21 C2 Jcsat3 S7 R42 B2P M2 C1 B3 B1Ag1 Pas2 701 702 511

40E 53.2 57 60 62.9 66E 68.8 80 85 90 93.5 96.5 100.5 103 113 128 140 142.5 148 151 161 169 174 177 180

OPTUS B3 156E (Ku only)

ABC WA	1425/Vt
	B-Mac
Central	1393/Hz
ABC	B-Mac
HACBSS	
Imparja	1351/Vt
GWN	1297/Vt
Net 9,	1233/Vt
Sky	B-Mac
specials	
OptusVis.	1250/Hz
(tests)	(MPEG)
ABC NT/	1201/Hz
Imparja	(centre)
N.T.	B-MAC
Galaxy	1137/Hz
	Irdeto
	Mpeg 2
Galaxy	1073/Hz
	Irdeto
	Mpeg 2
ABC SA	1041/Vt

Optus A3/152E

ATN7png	1297/Vt
ATN7png	1430/Vt

Palapa C2 Ku (seen South equator)/113E

Test bars	11.148/Vt
-----------	-----------

MeaSat 2 148E

Tests	1065Hz*

* Colour bars, audio 6.8; C-band covers Australia., NZ

(a) B-MAC encrypted, no access available; (c) MPEG, encrypted, access <u>may</u> be possible (d) B-MAC, subscriptions available in some geographic areas.

OPTUS B1 160E (Ku only)

270	140557
Net 9,	1425/Vt
Sky feeds	B-Mac
Data	1402/Hz
QSTV	1377/Hz
	B-Mac
SE ABC	1370/Vt
HACBSS	B-Mac
SE SBS	1344/Vt
HACBSS	B-Mac
NE SBS	1339/Hz
HACBSS	B-Mac
NE ABC	1313/Hz
HACBSS	B-Mac
Sky	1296/Vt
Channel	B-Mac
ABC	1276/Hz
Radio	(digital)
OmniCast	1270/Vt
	(FM/FM)
ABC	1247/Hz
feeds	Pal
Sky Nz	1245/Vt
	VidCrypt
Net 9	1219/Vt
feeds	Pal&Ntsc
	1214/Hz
Net 10	1182/Vt
	E-Pal
Net 9	1180/Hz
	E-Pal
Net 10	1155/Vt
feeds	Pal
QTQ9	1145/Vt
Net 7	1120/Vt
	E-Pal
Net 9	1091/Vt
feeds	Pal
CAA air	1009/Vt
CAA air to ground	1009/Vt Nbfm

PAS-2 169E (C + Ku)

CCTV3,4, 1433.5/Vt

test	(Sa9223)
PAS2 tests	1405/Hz
Value Ch.	1400/Vt
Discovery PowerVu	1374/Hz (Sa9223)
ESPN	1288/Vt B-Mac
MPEG-2 PowerVu Sylmar	1249/Hz (Sa9223)
TNT+ (1/2Tr)	1218/Vt B-Mac
CNN+ (1/2Tr)	1183/Hz
FoxSports	1161/Vt (Sa9222)
NHK	1115/Hz
Filipino Channel	1060/Hz (GI Mpeg)
NBC Mux MPEG	1057Vt (Philips)
MPEG-2 PowerVu HonKong	1002Vt (Sa9223)
TCS Sing.	967/Hz

PAS-2 Ku

Telstra Bendigo	12.321V (MPEG)
Napa TC	12,415V
H-Life	12,582H
Super Ch Taiwan	12,485H (MPEG)
Bloomb.	12.642V
K-TV	12,735V (MPEG)

Agila 1, ex-Rimsat R41 at 161E, Palapa C1 at 150.5E and B2P at 144E are functional and some narrow band services (non-video) and testing has been reported.

Intelsat 701 174E

Feeds	963
Feeds	984

Intelsat 702 177E

AFRTS	973 (PowVu)
Feeds	984
Space TV Sys	12.612V (MPEG)

Intelsat 513 177W

Feeds	963
Feeds	984

(513 Ku)

Т		
	Service	RF Freq.
	US Nets	10.980V
	NBC	11.015V
	Feeds	10.510V

Ku Services

Intelsat Ku band services shown here are boresighted to Japan and nearby Asia, have not been reported south of equator. At boresight, signals of <2m levels.

Intelsat 511 180**24W)** +/- 3.1deg.

TVN7 964/Dmy

IVNZ	3000
TVNZ	972/Dmv 3000
TVNZ	980/Dmv 3000
TVNZ	988/Dmv 3000
Occ Vid.	1,020**
9 Aust.	1,025
SCPC	1,054 **
RFO Tahiti	1,105
Asian	1,130
World- net	1,175
NHK	1,225**
ABC Oz	1,256
7 Oz	1,274
10 Oz MPEG	1,385 (PwRvu)
Keystone	1,432

* RHC & LHC ** LHC only

(511 Ku)

NHK	11.135H
CBS	11.475H
CNN	11.508H

TDRS5 / 174.3W

Fuji TV	1305 Hz
BBC	1163Hz
World	MPEG

TDRS5 "north" only

UPCOMING SATELLITE LAUNCHES

China DF3- location unknown Filipino Agila 2 to 144E ApStar2A to 77E AsiaSat 3 to 105.5E - Oct/Nov

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SatFACTS Pacific/Asian MPEG-2 Digital Watch: 15 July 1997

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Bird	Service	RF/IF & polarity	# Prog channels	FEC	Msym
I704/66E	CFI	4055/1095 RHC	4	3/4	27(.500)
PAS-4/68.8E	Walt Disney	3982/1168 Hz	2	3/4	6(.632)
Thaicom 78.5E	UTV	3920/1230 Hz	6TV (#1)	3/4	27(.500)
	UTV/MCOT	3880/1270 Hz	6TV (#2)	3/4	27(.500)
Measat 1/91.5	India Bouquet	12284/12346Vt	10+TV2	7/8	30(.000)
As2/100.5E	European Bouquet	4000/1150 Hz	6TV, 12 radio (#3)	3/4	28(.125)
	Hubei TV (HBTV Main)	3854/1296 Hz	2	3/4	4(.418)
	Hunan TV (SRTC)	3847/1303 Hz	1	3/4	4(.418)
	Guandong TV (GDTV)	3840/1310 Hz	1	3/4	4(.418)
	Inner Mongolia TV Zizhiqu	3828/1322 Hz	2	3/4	8(.397) (1-China) (2-Mongolia)
	APTV London	3800/1350 Hz	1	3/4	5(.631)
(This service REALLY does exist!)	WTN Jerusalem/ London	3790/1360 Hz	1	3/4	5(.631)
	WTN London	3786/1364 Hz	1	3/4	5(.631)
	Liaoning TV (Service 2)	3734/1416 Hz	1	3/4	4(.418)
	Jiangxi TV (JX Sat TV)	3727/1423 Hz	1	3/4	4(4.18)
	Fujian TV (SETV)	3720/1430 Hz	1	3/4	4(.418)
	Henan TV Zenghou	3713/1437 Hz	1	3/4	4(.418)
	Henan TV Main	3706/1444 Hz	1	3/4	4(.418)
As2/100.5E	Sky Racing	4015/1135Vt	3TV	1/2	18(.000)
	STAR TV (Hong Kong)	3900/1250 Vt	5TV (#4)	3/4	28(.100)
	"QQQ" China (Shaanxi)	3813/1337 Vt	1, 1 Radio	3/4	4(.418)
	Guangxi GXTV	3805/1345 . · Vt	1, 1 Radio	3/4	4(418)
	Rebar TV Taiwan	3785/1365 Vt	4TV (#5)	3/4	18(.000)

Interoperable Receivers (a)
N163/17X/2X, HS-100C
HS-100C
HS-100C, Philips, probably others (Will be CA)
HS-100C, Philips, probably others (Will be CA)
Philips, SK888 (w/CAM)
DMV, HS-100C,Gng, N163, /17X/2X, N2000, P400(b), P500, Pn520/630, Sk888
HS-100C, N163/17X/2X, N2000, Ph3950/11
HS-100C,N163/17X/2X, N2000, Ph3950/11
HS-100C,N163/17X/2X, N2000, Ph3950/11
HS-100C, N163/17X/2X,
N2000, Ph3950/11
DMV, HS-100C, N163 /17X/2X
DMV, HS-100C, N163/17X/ 2X
DMV, HS-100C, N163/17X/ 2X
HS-100C, N163/17X/2X, N2000, Ph3950/11
HS-100C, N163/N17X/2X, N2000, Ph3950/11
HS-100C, N163/17X/2X, N2000, Ph3950/11
HS-100C, N163/17X/2X, N2000, Ph3950/11
HS-100C, N163/17X/2X, N2000, Ph3950/11
Pace DVS-211 (CA)
Pace DVS211(CA),DMV, HS-100C*, N163*/17X+/2X
HS-100C, N163/17X/2X, N2000, Ph3950/11
HS-100C, N163/17X/2X, N2000, Ph3950/11
Pv9223 (CA) [Video inverted?]

^{*/} Nokias have 20 second lock-up on NTSC, (some versions of) HSS-100C may have lip sync problems with NTSC.

SatFACTS Digital Watch: 15 July 1997 ◆ continued

Bird	Service	RF/IF & Polarity	# Prog. channels	FEC	Msym
As2/100.5E)	Myanmar TV	3766/1384Vt	1TV	7/8	5(.080)
	STAR TV Hong Kong	3700/1450 Vt	8TV (#6)	3/4	28(.100)
C2/113E	Star Indovision	3500/1650Hz 3580/1570Hz	20 TV (#7)	7/8	26(.850)
	MegaTV	3780/1370Vt	5TV (#8)	3/4	27(.500)
AP1/138E	Reuters	3732/1418Vt	1TV, data	3/4	5(.632)
Optus B3 156E	Galaxy	12.438Hz (d) 12.373Hz	20+TV (#9)	3/4	29(.473)
Optus B3 156E	Optus Vision	12.550Hz(d)	16TV, 8 radio (#9 A)	3/4	29(.473)
Optus B1 160E	Aurora (MPEG test)	12.373Hz	4+ TV (#10)	2/3	27(.500)
	ABC Exchange	12.539Hz 12.548Hz 12.557Hz	1 each	3/4	6(.980)
PAS-2 169E	Telstra Bendigo	12.321Vt	2TV, 1 radio (#11)	1/2	10(.138)
	Hong Kong PowerVu	4148/1002 Vt	8TV (#12)	2/3	24(.430)
	NBC Hong Kong	4093/1057 Vt	7TV (#13)	3/4	29(.473)
	JET Singapore	3962/1188 Vt	2TV (1-Ntsc, 2-Pal)	1/2	13(.740)
	CCTV China PowerVu	3716.5/ 1433.5 Vt	3TV (# 14)	3/4	19(.850)
	TCS Singapore	4183/967 Hz	2TV (# 15)	1/2	6(.620)
	AAR-ART/ RAI Int	4153/997 Hz	3TV (# 16)	3/4	5(.632)
	California PowerVu	3901/1249Hz 12425Vt	8TV (#13)	3/4	30(.800)
	Satcom 1-6	3862/1288Hz	6TV	7/8	19(.465)
	Disney/Aust.	3804/1346Hz	1TV	5/6	21(.093)
	Discovery Singapore	3776/1374 Hz	7TV (#17)	3/4	19(.850)
I702/177E	AFRTS	4177/973 LHC	8TV, 12 radio & data (#18)	3/4	28(.000)
	SPACE TV Systems	12.612/1312 Hz	7TV, 5 radio (#19)	3/4	26(.694)
I511/180E	TVNZ Gennet (feeds)	4186/964, 4178/972, 4170/980, 4162/988	1 TV typical each	3/4	5(.631)
	Canal Plus	4096/1054 LHC	1TV (?)	3/4	34(.368)

Interoperable Receivers (a)
HS-100C
Pace DVS-211 (CA), HS-100C, N163/17X/2X
Pace DVS-211 (CA)
Tuoo D vo 211 (C/1)
HS-100C
N163/17X/2X
Gng, P400, P500, Pn520, Pn630, Sk888 (c)
(when testing is over, only IRDs with CAM)
N163/17X/2X, HS-100C
Pv9223, HS-100C, N2X (FTA)
Pv9223, HS100C, N2X (Pv CA)
Pv9223, HS-100C(*), N2X* (some FTA)
HS-100C, Gng, N163/17X/2X, P400 (b), P500, Pn520, Pn630, Sk888 Pv9223 (CA)
Pv9223, HS-100C, N163/17X/2X (FTA)
Pv9223, HS-100C N17X/2X (FTA)
Pv9223,
N17X/2X, (continues FTA)
Pv9223, HS-100C (*) N17X/2X (*), (some FTA)
Pv9223 (CA)
Pv9223 (CA)
Pv9223, HS100C, N2X
(occasionally Ch. 2 FTA)
Pv9223 (CA)
Pv9223,HS100C, P2X (will be CA only)
DMV, N17X, 2X
(not all channels hot at all times)
Sagem ISD 2050 (?)

SatFACTS MPEG-2 Digital Watch: 15 July 1997 * Support Data

Receivers: (a) By our definition, a receiver is deemed "fully interoperable" when it will turn on and routinely receive the service in question with no persistent glitches, no special tricks (such as loading software from an external source). Receivers in abbreviated listings are those that have shown these qualities for the transmission service listed. There is a time lag of up to 30 days after introduction of new receivers before sufficient data is accumulated for inclusion here. Nomenclature: DMV is DMV/NTL 3000 (a professional model receiver); HS-100C is Hyundai HSS-100C, designed for China; Gng is Grundig DTR1100 (manufactured by Panasat-see SF#31, p. 15); N163 is Sweden sourced Nokia 9500 S with version 1.63 software; N17X is German/European Nokia "d-box" software modified for C-band use; M2000 is Nokia sourced IRD created for Chinese SCPC market with AsiaSat 2 and Intelsat manual search software; M2X is May/June 1997 version of 9500 S; Pace DVS-211 is Indovision (+ Sky Racing) CA only receiver also used by Sky on As2; Ph3950/11 is rack mount Philips DVB IRD created for China SCPC project; P400 is Pace DGT400; P500 is Pace DVR500; Pn520 is first version Panasat (July 1996); Pn630 is latest version Panasat (February 1997); Pv9223 is PowerVu by Scientific Atlanta; Sk888 is Skandia DigiSkan. (b) P4500 (DGT400) will only work with EBB (et al) when it has not been over the air enhanced (upgraded); (c) SK888 will not work with conditional access (pay) services.

Bouquets: 1) Thailand UTV: (1) CNN, (2) TTV, (3) ESPN, (4) HBO, (5) Ch. 5, (6) itv; 2) Thailand UTV/MCOT: (1) Ch. 9, (2) Discovery, (3) Ch. 3, (4) TNT, (5) Star Sport, (6) Ch. 7; 3) European Bouquet. (1) Deutsche Weile, (2) MCM, (3) RAI International, (4) RTVE, (5) TV5 Paris, (6) [when operating] Deutsche Welle special programme channel with MediaNet VBI included [lines 10-15, requires DMV M2/Pro/Txt board inserted in 3000 series receiver]; Radio (1) DW#1 (stereo), (2) DW#2 (stereo), (3) DW#3 (stereo), (4) YLE (left) & RCI (right), (5) SRI (I) & WRN (r), (6) REE, (7) DW#1 (stereo), (8) DW#2 (stereo), (9) DW#1 (stereo), (10) NN RA6, (11) NN RA8; 4) STAR TV Hong Kong. (1) Sky News London , (2) Sports Contribution, (3) Channel [V] International, (4) Star Movies Japan [NTSC], (5) Star Plus Japan [NTSC]; 5) Rebar Taiwan. (1) "U1" [movies], (2) "U2" [news], (3) "U3" [sport, cartoons, general entertainment], (4) "Rock TV"; 6) STAR TV Hong Kong. (1) ESPN Contributory, (2) Racing Ch., (3) Star Movies SEA, (4) Star Chinese, (5) NBC, (6) CNBC, (7) Sky News, (8) VIVA Cinema; 6) Indovision. (1) HBO Asia, (2) STAR Movies SEA, (3) Film Indonesia, (4) MGM Gold, (5) ESPN Asia, (6) STAR Sport, (8) Channel 'V' International, (9) Channel 'V' Asia, (10) RCTI, (11) STAR +, (12) Discovery, (13) STAR Movies and NBC Asia, (14) Phoenix Chinese, (15) CNN, (16) BBC World, (17) CNBC, (18) Cartoon + TNT, (19) Preview 1, (20) Preview 2; 8) MegaTV. (1) CNNI, (2) Discovery, (3) ESPN Asia, (4) HBO Asia, (5) Cartoon + TNT, [(6) MGM Gold, (7) Cinemax (6-7) not operating]; 9) Galaxy. Presently 20+ programme channels. 9A) Optus Vision tests of 16 programme channels, programming decisions to be finalised; 10) Aurora. (1) TVSN,(2) Australia Sky News, (3) Wide screen test, (4) Tests; 11) Telstra Bendigo, (1) Imparja, (2) ABC, (3/15) Hinrich's Audio; 12) Hong Kong PowerVu. (1) CTN 1, (2) CTN II, (3) TVBI Hong Kong, other feeds [NTSC], (4) Ad-hoc 1 PA [PAL], (5) Ad-hoc II [NTSC], (6) ABN, (7) CTN II, (8) CTN; 13) NBC Hong Kong. (1) CNBC, (2) CNBC Mandarin A, (3) NBC Asia, (4) colour bars, occasional feeds, (5) CNBC Taiwan, (6) NBC "2" Asia/Taiwan, (7) Colour bars, "future" use; 14) CCTV China. (1) CCTV4, (2) CCTV3 [(3) CCTV tests, (4) CCTV4, (5) CCTV5, (6) CCTV8; 15) TCS Singapore. (1) TCS Test, (2) TCS Default [repeats channel 1]; 16) SCPC3. (1) ad-hoc use, (2) AAR/ART, (3) RAI International; 17) California PowerVu. (1) CMT(NTSC), (2) CBS feeds, others including CTV Canada (NTSC), (3) [Greece] Antenna 2 (NTSC), (4) EWTN (NTSC) global Catholic radio, ch. 2, (5) BBC World (NTSC), (6) Bloomberg Financial (NTSC), (7) Golf Channel (NTSC), (8) ESPN (NTSC); 18) Discovery. (1) Disc. Aust/NZ, (2) Disc. default, (3) Disc. Japan, (4) Disc. SE Asia, (5) Disc. Taiwan, (6) Disc. Philippines, (7) Disc. China; 19) AFRTS. (1) News, Sports [ACII, CW, RR, 9.6 kbps, TV], (2) Spectrum [Urban, 64 kbps], (3) AFN Pacific [TV], (4) Channel 1 - Mirror [TV], (5) AFN Korea [contingency, 1.536, TV], (6) The Jim Lambert Test Channel [!!!], (7) EPG, voiceline, (8) EPG, u/i voiceline, (9) AFN Atlantic [Top 40, HR, NPR, TV], (10) AFN Americas [Top 40, TV], (11) AC1, (12) Country, (13) Adult Rock, (14) NPR [US National Public Radio], (15) Urban, (16) Pure Gold, (17) Top 40, (18) Hard Rock (19) Contingency.; 20] SPACE Systems (in loading order) . (505) Radio, (502) Radio, (501) Radio, (504) Radio, (503) Radio, (207)KTV/ sport/talk, (206) Formosa News Channel, (205) Formosa TV, (203) CTS/China Television Systems, (202) CTV/China Television, (201) TTV/Taiwan Television, (973) Exxxtasy was here, (964) Exxxtasy was here, (204) Formosa TV (sometimes duplicates 205; also has Mandarin dubbed US [English] movies).

NOTE: Listings in bold face are PowerVu transmissions that are typically (but not always) FTA (free to air).

MPEG-2 DVB RECEIVERS: [Data here is believed accurate; we assume no responsibility for errors in this volatile area!]

DMV/NTL 3000. Skandia Electronics Pty Ltd (tel 61-3-9819-2466)

Espano. Antares Satellite (tel 61-7-3205-7574) Note: Still not available as of July 7.

Grundig (Gng) DTR1100. Av-Comm Pty Ltd (tel 61-2-9949-7417)

Hyundai-TV/Com. Model HSS-100C is officially available from Pacific Satellite (tel 61-7-3344-3883) and Skandia Electronics (tel 61-3-9819-2466).

Nokia 9500 \$ (V1.63). This version is no longer available although it had ability to identify Msym and FEC parameters of unknown carriers. (V1.7X) was a German language "d-Box" version originally imported by OPAC; it functioned with the same parameters as the V1.63. (V2.X; 2.233, 2.034 and others perhaps not yet identified) are current (late June/July) software versions that allow virtually unlimited stacking of bouquets and programmers and for at least the 2.233 version also allow limited red menu correction of NTSC glitch. Sources known include: AV-COMM Pty Ltd (Tel 61-2-9949-7417); Pacific Satellite (61-7-3344-3883), SCITEQ (61-8-9306-3738).

Nokia "d-box" (V1.7X) suitable for C-band use. Instructions, on-screen prompts may be in German. No longer available.

PACE DVS-211. Indonesian sourced; try Nationwide Antenna Systems in Qld. (tel 61-7-3252-2947) in A\$2,500 range including year's programming for Indovision on C2.

PACE DGT400. Through Galaxy offices, Australia.

PACE DVR-500. Bay Satellite TV Ltd. (tel 64-6-843-5296)

Panasat 520 (Pn520). OPAC Pty Ltd (tel 61-2-584-1233)

Panasat 630 (Pn630). Antares Satellite (61-7-3205-7574)

PowerVu D9223. Scientific-Atlanta (Sydney) Tel 61-2-9452-3388; BaySat (tel 64-7-843-5296)

SAGEM ISD2050. SAGEM SA, Mrs. Salima ALAOUI (tel 33-1 40 70 63 63)

Samsung VS-2000 (ver 1.31). Pacific Satellite (tel 61-7-3344-3883)

SK888. Skandia Electronics Pty Ltd. (tel 61-3-9819-2466)

WITH THE OBSERVERS

AT PRESS DEADLINE

Intelsat 802, successfully launched late in June, reported near 160E and drifting towards 174E July 7. Satellite will "stop" and test at some location other than 174, possibly 172, and observers should watch for new signals on C-band in particular over the next few weeks. When testing is completed, to 174E while 701 now at 174E goes to 180E to replace I511 (at long last!).

Digital receivers that will acknowledge the presence of bouquets which cannot be accessed (for viewing) is becoming an increasing challenge as the universe of supposedly free to air digital services grows. Observers report bouquets which the Nokia (9500S) will not properly access (i.e., Mega TV on Palapa C2) and others which the Hyundai (HSS-100C) will not access (i.e., RAI/AAR-ART on PAS-2) while the Nokia will.

"MPEG-2 DVB Compliant" is, of course, a mockery of what was to have been an all industry, all-world standard. It is with some amusement that we learn of a Scientific-Atlanta D9223 purchased by observer Francis Kosmalski (Auckland, NZ) last January and returned to SA in Sydney in June for a "software upgrade." Kosmalski has been insistent that SA "make good" on his perceived promise from them that his receiver would access not only PowerVu but also any other "DVB Compliant" service. The receiver arrived back in Auckland early in July, and on PAS-2 immediately showed promise accessing a range of PowerVu and non-PowerVu services (including NBC, RAI/AAR-ART). The real test would be on AsiaSat 2 where DVM format services (STAR TV) and a multitude of SCPC (Chinese) services operate. With the assistance of Robin Colquhoun (at Robin's location where As2 is visible) here is what they found:

- 1) The "Kosmalski Software" supplied by S-A accesses all of the (FTA) MPEG-2 services listed in this publication on AsiaSat 2, PanAmSat 2 as well as Galaxy (Shopping Channel) and Optus Vision tests.
- 2) There are no glitches or hang-ups, although Robin suggests the receiver brings up the audio "slightly slower than (my) Nokia 2.233."
- 3) Robin reminds present and would be D9223 "Kosmalski Software" version users that SA does not, will not, make any guarantees as to how many of the various FTA MPEG format services the receiver will access, this being a function of the software data stream's adherence to the "DVB Compliant" rules (i.e., the very standard which SA chose <u>not</u> to follow when it brought out their PowerVu format receiver).

What this tells us is that "SA has finally gotten it right," 13 months after first announcing the "DVB Compliant capability" of this popular industrial grade receiver. Now, where does this leave the rest of the industry?

Subject to payment of a fee (under A\$100), and transport to and from Sydney, this same software can be added to other D9223s. Note: There is no confirmation from SA that this



SatFACTS May 1996 reported our "Adios" to a 5m aluminium and steel dish originally installed by the editor in 1990. Enthusiast Alan Meharry, Te Aroha (NZ) hauled it off in pieces and now, a year later, the 5m is reinstalled and playing again.

software mod will function with "all" versions of the 9223; there could be some disappointments here and as we learn more, we will advise. Start by calling Elizabeth Jennison at SA Sydney 61-2-9452-3388 (fax 61-2-9451-4432). Know (from the rear deck of the receiver) the (a) TID# (typically 12 digits), (b) UA# (typically 7 + 1 digits), and, (c) Rn# (starts D9223-(10 characters) (3 digits) (3 digits), before you call. And the approximate date of purchase if possible.

WITH THE OBSERVERS: Reports of new programmers, changes in established programming sources are encouraged from readers throughout the Pacific and Asian regions. Information shared here is an important tool in our ever expanding satellite TV universe. Photos of yourself, your equipment or off-air photos taken from your TV screen are welcomed. TV screen photos: If PAL or SECAM, set camera to f3.5-f5 at 1/15th second with ASA 100 film; for NTSC, change shutter speed to 1/30th. Use no flash, set camera on tripod or hold steady. Alternately submit any VHS speed, format reception directly to SatFACTS and we will photograph for you. Deadline for August 15th issue: August 4 by mail (use form appearing page 34), or 5PM NZST August 5th if by fax to 64-9-406-1083.

SatFACTS July 1997 • page 29

NOKIA Mediamaster DVB 8200 S Free To Air



Nokia has been "listening" to suggestions and their recently announced 8200 series unit may be the closest thing to an "all-singing, all-dancing" receiver to appear in the marketplace to date. A data sheet distributed in Europe recently tells us the following: (1) The receiver has an RCA video output jack, an S-VHS mini-DIN jack, and no SCART outputs; (2) The demodulator is SCPC and MCPC capable, QPSK, covering transmission bandwidths from 2 to 54 MHz; (3) It will be equipped with a Motorola 68340 (16 MHz) processor, 1 Mbyte of RAM memory and 1 Mbyte of flash memory; (4) The RF tuner covers 950-2150 MHz with 13/18V (22 kHz) switching, (5) Modem and Serial data interfaces (RS232, 19.2 kbaud), (6) PCMCIA (smart card) conditional access. No, your eyes do not deceive you - just left of centre is a fan (!) with data sheet claims the receiver will function in an operating temperature environment of +5 to +45 centigrade (9500 S models have some difficulties at 40C). A UHF remodulator is included (adjustable over 470-862 MHz) but no indication of which format(s) for the remodulated signal. The promised model which Nokia claims will do FTA PowerVu as well as PAL format MPEG-2 DVB is likely to be a software version of this receiver. Latest on when it will be released? Nokia is still saying jabberwockery August but we suggest it is more likely to be September or October.

recommending the SA D9223, think again. Each time you not the right box for a typical consumer. change bouquet with this receiver, all of the parameters must Tests and Changes be entered anew through the installer menu. Within a bouquet, test service to the new Greek Antenna 2 to EWTN to BBC to Bloomberg, for example, on the California bouquet); the conditional access services will simply appear as a blank screen with "no authorisation" printed at the top. To go to NBC or the Hong Kong bouquet, you re-enter the installer menu, select the on screen parameters to save, use the keypad to make changes and save each change, and then finally tell the scrolling within that particular bouquet. The SCPC Chinese services cannot be scrolled as each one is a separate installer menu entry. This may be satisfactory for an enthusiast, or commercial user; it is probably not the correct answer for a consumer.

A "super enthusiast" will find all of the following tools useful:

- 1) A spectrum analyser with which you can identify the presence of new SCPC and MCPC service transmissions, to an approximate (L-band) frequency;
- 2) A Nokia V1.63 with which you can enter the approximate frequency and then when you have that number within 2 or 3 MHz of the correct frequency, the Nokia will "lock on" to the signal and using its own clever software tell you the precise downlink frequency plus the Msym rate and FEC (none of which you would have known previously);
- 3) An SA D9223, Hyundai HSS-100C, Nokia "e3" version 2.233 with which you can access most (but probably not all) of the PowerVu and other non-PowerVu FTA services.

For the "average consumer?" Identify the bouquet or bouquets you most wish access to, and then select the receiver that does this bouquet best (see tables on pages 26-28, here). If, after being dealer set-up, the receiver can not go from

Now, if you think this is an approval on our part for service to service with a point and shoot remote, it probably is

The STAR TV As2 services on 3700 and 3900 (vertical) you can scroll up and down the FTA services (from the Napa were significantly reconfigured during June; see changes on p. 26. "ESPN Contribution" on 3700 is often in free to air format with sport and news feeds. The 3900 feeds changed their FEC from 1/2 to 3/4; if your receiver already had the old (1/2) in memory before the change, deload this bouquet from the receiver memory and reload using the new FEC number (or, you cannot access the after-change services).

Similarly, when Telstra brought up Imparia and ABC receiver to "view" the result. At this point you are back to National on PAS-2 Ku late in June, the Msym was 10.100. Some receivers that memorised that rate found they were locked out days later - the rate had been increased to 10.138. And, after July 4th the downlink frequency moved from 12.300 to 12.321 and at the same time this PowerVu service went from 4 to 3 bouquet channels and then to conditional access on July 5. Of interest, there were several days when a D9223 outside of the CA code would not access the service while a Nokia e3 V2.233 would still allow you to watch (and listen). Alas, by July 6th only CA approved receivers could get into this one. This is a "test" and expect formats other than PowerVu to be operational for extended periods before testing is completed.

> Attempts to locate and create tuning parameters for the Space TV Systems C-band feed on I180 have been partially successful, but the present sorry condition of I180 signals (now in the last months of its inclined orbit operation) make much more than identifying the service impossible; this may all change (for the better) when I701 at 174E moves to 180E in September.

> An announcement within a late June broadcast of the "HBN" programme (PAS-2, Ku 12.640Vt) advised viewers to "switch polarisation" (to horizontal) for subsequent editions. Of note, while the primary Australia/NZ PAS-2 Ku beams are vertical (see p. 14), this satellite also has 3 horizontal transponders capable of serving either China or Australia/NZ (PanAmSat

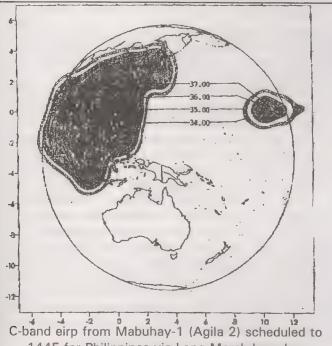
selection choice): 7C (12.466), 9C (12.591) and 15C (12.716 [centre frequencies]). On both polarities, levels are in the 44-46 dBw region. For Herbalife, newly on 12.582 (IF 1282)Hz, M-W-F 2200NZT/2000AEST.

Observer Dennis Ditcham (WA) reports Intelsat 704 (66E) carrying special Fox Sports Wimbleton '97 services (4016Vt) late in June. Fox Sport has recently concluded a deal with two USA major sporting channels and we can expect a far more aggressive Fox Sport world net in the coming months.

Gregorio V. Hermosa, Jr. (Oman) provides a detailed report of recent observations from his location. On PAS-4 (68.5E) he finds an encrypted French language channel in NTSC 12.591Vt; and SAT 7 (an Arabic language, Catholic channel from Cyprus) on 4040/1110Hz Fridays 1430-1630 Oman time. And, ATN on PAS-4 has changed to 4155/995Hz. He also reports seeing encrypted transmissions from ERTU (Egypt) on As2 at different times (not always encrypted); the Egyptians still refuse to reveal their plans for this service channel and rumours of eventual encryption persist. He also reports what he believes to be E-TV on 4057LHC from Intelsat 801 (64E). Gregorio also reports that "at home" in the Philippines, local DTH installers are selling (US)\$2,000 system packages that receive the Japanese BS 3A/B satellite Ku service (from 110E); two channels of NHK television (one Japanese, one English). BS 3A/B have a separate footprint service for Okinawa which apparently also spills south-west into the Philippines. Thaicom 3 at 78.5E has recently been seen with NNV 5 on 3755/1395Vt (at P4 level on 2m dish) along with BBC International on 3875/1275Vt (P3).

Mabuhay 1 (Agila 2) satellite for the Philippines footprint from 144E (change from previous 153E) shows no forecasted usual signal levels further south-east than Indonesia. Eirp of 41.5 dBw into boresight centre (Thailand; see sketch map, below), secondary footprint to Hawaii at 37 dBw peak. Satellite is booked on Long March, which translates to a launch date of - "when it happens, it happens."

Peter Merrett (Sciteq) advises, "Gardiner is replacing their 12.15-12.75 LNBs with an LNBF, to be available in August and at lower pricing than the existing LNBs."



144E for Philippines via Long March launcher

Distribution centre of DVB MPEG-2 digital receivers for FREE-TO-AIR satellite TV programmes.

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HYUNDAI (HSS-100C), NOKIA (DVB 9500S). PACE (DSR 200)

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Sign-off

The Exxxtasy Affair

The return of Exxxtasy, within the Space TV Systems bouquet, is problematical. It appears the service was yanked off of the Mandarin bouquet because of three problems:

- 1) They could not send Exxxtasy only to the Asian beam (spot 2) once the bouquet left Brewster, Washington; Australia and the South Pacific got it whether we wanted it or not.
- 2) The people at Space TV Systems got nervous, very nervous, about the possibility that the Australian authorities might create a legal fuss over the importation into their country of naked bodies engaged in triple-X activities.
- 3) The distinction between Space Systems' package of Mandarin language channels and the Exxxtasy pair of English language channels was not very clear. In fact, naked bodies were but a button push away from the far more sedate Taiwan originated programming.

Back in December, Space Systems' Michael Lin was offering use of their "spare transponder capacity" to anyone with an interest in taking the service. Here are some of the details of what they offered:

- MHz wide transponder (I702 at 177E). Intelsat forecasts the beam centre into the eastern part of Australia will be 45.5 dBw. In normal operation we need to have a total of 5.5 dB power back-off. We have an agreement from Intelsat that because the remainder of the 72 MHz transponder will not be in use, we may increase the downlink power (back) to 45.5 dBw if there is heavy rain in our service area (i.e., eastern Australia).
- channel in MPEG-2 DVB, the charge will be US\$840,000 per movie service which he or she receives in the privacy of year. This cost will cover compression, encryption, conditional access control and up-link services from our station in Brewster, Washington. If you require video tape playback service as well, our playback format is BetaCam at a cost of US\$15,000 per month for 24 hour attended playback operation. Our DiviCom MPEG-2/DVB encoder can accept either NTSC or PAL format input and the MTI manufactured IRDs we plan to use can output in either PAL or NTSC. Our conditional access will use the own to launch and they are best served in getting that new Titan Information Digital Video Passport system.
- encrypted form through 1702 and the (US) FCC allows us to uplink encrypted adult pay TV services as well."

This information is excerpted from a proposal submitted by Space TV Systems to a would-be adult programming package operator last December 4th. What it tells us is that while Space may not have understood the complications arising from offering their spare bouquet bandwidth to Exxxtasy, they certainly were fully aware of the needs and requirements of adult channel operators.

the Exxxtasy Channel is in fact illegal to sell in Australia. What is clear is that if the same programming content was uplinked



1) "Space TV Systems will be occupying only a part of a 72 from within Australia, the people doing the uplinking would be under significant threat from various government authorities. Even in New Zealand, where the laws regulating adult features are somewhat less exact, it is very unlikely you could uplink (i.e., broadcast) the content of a typical Exxxtasy flick without being charged with violating several public morals acts.

So the to-be-tested legal question comes down to "Can an 2) "To sublease from us a 4 Mbps data rate compressed video Australian (Kiwi) subscribe to a foreign uplinked adult their home through an international satellite," without attracting a lawsuit? Similar questions trouble government agencies who realise that it is possible, using a standard telephone and Internet, to access Web Sites which contain material that is "as adult" or even "more adult" than anything Exxxtasy is broadcasting.

For now, Space TV Systems has a new business of their business off the ground by not having to dodge land mines 3) "Our company is allowed to transmit 'adult materials' in planted to disembowel the Exxxtasy people. Space's 7 Mandarin channels, growing to 8 and then 12 within 90 days, all looks like it should attract a sizeable Australian market. We may not applaud their current decision that requires subscribers to pay up front for two years of programming in advance but we can certainly see that it is in their best interest to not have one or two American adult film channels sandwiched in between their Formosa News Channel and their Kuo-Bao variety channel. If nothing else, it was going to be quite difficult explaining away those Nobody knows for certain, least of all me, that the content of advertisements urging viewers to call a USA telephone number to talk with "The Girls of Exxxtasy." Most of the ladies we saw in those commercials had so much crammed into their mouths that "talking" was going to be a very difficult challenge.

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NEW programming sources seen since July 1st:	
	-
• Changes (signal level, transponder, programming content) in p July 1st:	
OTHER (including changes in your receiving system):	
NOTE: Please use P1 - P5 code when describing signal	levels and receiver IF/RF settings.
Your Name	Is this contest entry?
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